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AN ADDRESS

ON THE OCCASION OF THE

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

OF THE

Founding of the Pennsylvania Hospital,

Delivered June 10th, 1851,

BY

GEORGE B. WOOD, M.D.

SURPLUS DUPLICATE

Published by the Board of Managers.

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PREFACE.

The following address was prepared at the request of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Believing that the institution might be benefitted by calling the attention of the community to its history and condition, and deeming the commencement of a new century in its existence a suitable opportunity for the purpose, the Managers resolved to have a public address delivered, and applied to the author, as the senior prescribing physician of the institution, to perform this duty. In complying with the request, the author felt an interest beyond that of mere official obligation. He knew that there were many points in the history of the Hospital, calculated to excite attention, at least in our community, which it was desirable to have recorded in a connected form for preservation and reference. He believed that the exact condition of the establishment was not generally known, and that impressions prevailed to some extent in relation to it, which might, if uncorrected, have the effect of materially limiting its usefulness. He was convinced that if its history and present condition were placed clearly and impartially before the public, advantage might accrue to the institution, and, through it to the general interests of charity. He, therefore, engaged in the work with zeal, and took much pains in the collection and arrangement of the materials; but, from the short space of time allotted, and from the pressure of other engagements, he cannot but fear that he has failed to do full justice to the subject. A considerable portion of what has been said in the discourse is the

result of his own personal knowledge; but he also derived materials largely from other sources, the most copious of which were the Minutes of the Board of Managers, from the beginning to the present time, which were kindly placed at his disposal for the purpose. In several of the financial points he was greatly aided by a manuscript prepared from the official records with great care by George Roberts Smith, Esq., late one of the Managers, and put by him into the possession of the Board. He consulted the unprinted official reports, the works of Dr. Franklin, and various other publications, among which may be particularized an early history of the Hospital, prepared at the request of the Board of Managers by Dr. Franklin, and an account of the institution drawn up by Mr. Wm. G. Malin, the present steward, and published in 1831. Some valuable facts and suggestions were also communicated by different officers of the Hospital. Whatever may be thought of the value of the facts contained in the address, or of the manner in which they have been stated, it is believed that reliance may be placed upon their accuracy; and the author cannot but hope that they may operate favourably upon the general sentiment of the community in relation to the institution.

Philadelphia, *July 4th*, 1851.

ADDRESS.

We have met to commemorate the establishment of the Pennsylvania Hospital, now at the beginning of the second century of its existence. It is good thus to recur at stated periods to the past. Especially is it good, in the advancing life of society, to recall those occasions when the fresher sensibilities of its youth impelled it to generous exertion and sacrifice, under the excitement of great social wants. The parent lives over again his own early life in that of his children, and feels the dispositions and faculties, which had begun to stiffen with age, warmed into renewed and vigorous activity. Society, in like manner, looking upon the offspring of its earlier years, feels a return of its more unselfish impulses, and is prompted to an increase of benevolent effort. The occasion then upon which we are met together is not one merely of gratification; it is an occasion also of beneficence, I might almost say, of duty.

It was towards the close of the year 1750, that the first step was taken towards the establishment of an Hospital in Philadelphia. The credit of originating the movement is due to Dr. Thomas Bond, at that time one of the most distinguished physicians of the city.

It is not improbable, however, that a want so obvious had occupied the thoughts of many reflecting persons, and that he who first brought it publicly forward was but the spokesman of a general sentiment, which had been gradually maturing in the community, and was now ripe for action.

Dr. Bond began by endeavouring to obtain subscriptions; and solicited the aid among others of his friend Benjamin Franklin, who, highly approving of the project, engaged heartily in furthering his views. Franklin first prepared the public mind by writing in the newspapers, and thus succeeded in increasing the number and amount of the subscriptions; but it was soon ascertained that the enterprise was beyond individual ability, and that legislative aid would be necessary to success. A memorial, therefore, was addressed to the Provincial Assembly, setting forth the urgent necessity then existing for an Hospital, and asking for a charter to the contributors and for pecuniary assistance.* This was presented on the 23d of January, 1751. After some hesitation, especially on the part of the country members, a bill was finally passed, on the 7th of February,

* The following persons signed the memorial:—William Plumstead, Luke Morris, Stephen Armitt, Samuel Rhoads, William Coleman, Edward Cathrall, Samuel Smith, Samuel Shoemaker, Samuel Hazard, Samuel Sansom, Amos Stretteli, John Armitt, John Reynell, Charles Norris, William Griffitts, William Attwood, Anthony Morris, Thomas Græme, William Branson, Israel Pemberton, Joshua Crosby, William Allen, Joshua Fisher, Nathaniel Allen, Reese Meredith, Joseph Richardson, Joseph Sims, A. Morris, Junr., Jonathan Evans, Joseph Shippen, John Inglis, John Mifflin, George Spafford.

without a dissenting voice, incorporating "the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital," and appropriating *two thousand pounds*, currency, towards the erection and furnishing of a building, to be paid when an equal amount should be subscribed by individuals to a permanent fund.*

* The private history of this transaction is somewhat curious. One of the objections made by the members opposed to the measure was that the cost of medical attendance would alone be sufficient to consume all the money that could be raised. This was promptly met by an offer on the part of Dr. Lloyd Zachary, and of the two brothers Drs. Thomas and Phineas Bond, to attend the patients gratuitously for three years. But another and probably the real difficulty was, that the members from the country could not see clearly how the interests of their particular constituents would be promoted, and, thinking that the city was to be exclusively benefitted, concluded that the inhabitants of the city ought exclusively to bear the expense. Thus it appears that legislators in those times were not more far-seeing than in our own; and a little management was not less necessary then than now. Franklin's sagacity found a remedy for the difficulty. He told the opposition members that two thousand pounds could be raised by voluntary contribution. This they refused to believe, considering no doubt two thousand pounds a very great sum of money. Then he proposed that they should make their grant conditional upon the subscription of that sum by the citizens. They seized upon the idea, and, willing to gain the credit of charity without expense, no longer hesitated to vote for the bill. But Franklin had another object in view. Should the citizens be assured of an absolute legislative grant, they would be apt to be content with this vicarious charity of their representatives, and might be indisposed to subscribe. The conditional character of the grant was therefore a great stimulus to their benevolence; and the consequence was that a subscription which had before dragged along slowly was now quickly filled up. Dr. Franklin says, in his memoirs, that he remembers none of his political manœuvres which at the time gave him more pleasure, or in which, after thinking of it, he more easily excused himself for a little indirectness.

The Charter provided that it should be lawful for all who had contributed or might thereafter contribute ten pounds or more towards the Hospital, or any number of them, to meet on the *first Monday of May, yearly, forever*, to elect twelve Managers out of their own number, and a Treasurer, and to make rules for the government of the Institution, to be obligatory when approved by the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Attorney General. Further provisions of the Charter were, that the *Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital* might hold real estate of the yearly value of one thousand pounds; that neither they, nor any persons acting under them, should employ the money or other estate expressly given or added to the capital stock, in any other way than by applying its annual interest or rent towards the entertainment and care of the sick and distempered poor; and that patients should be received from any part of the Province without partiality or preference.

No sooner was this act published than its influence was felt in a great increase of the subscription list; and in a short time, considerably more than the amount required by the charter having been subscribed, a meeting of the contributors was held at the State House, and the first Board of Managers chosen. This Board consisted of Joshua Crosby, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Bond, Samuel Hazard, Richard Peters, Israel Pemberton, Jun., Samuel Rhodes, Hugh Roberts, Joseph Morris, John Smith, Evan Morgan, and Charles Norris. John Reynell was elected Treasurer. In the present audience there are, I presume, few to whom most of

these names are not familiar, as belonging to men prominent in our general or local history, or as representative of families among the most respectable and oldest in our city, many of whose descendants are still flourishing in the midst of us, and some probably are now listening to this brief allusion to the praiseworthy efforts of their forefathers. May the satisfaction, which the recognition of the good works of those whose blood flows in their veins cannot but yield to all of proper sensibility, serve as an inducement to hand down, with the inheritance of their own blood, similar opportunities for self-congratulation; and may those who are less fortunate in the recorded deeds of their ancestors be stimulated by the example to furnish such a day as the present to their own descendants one hundred years hence! Beneficence in the head and founder of a family is like the vapours exhaled by a genial sun from a mountain lake, which, after giving support and beauty to surrounding nature, return at more or less distant points, in refreshing rains, to swell the streamlets that issue from its bosom.

Very soon after their election, the Managers transmitted to England, to Thomas and Richard Penn,* the Proprietaries of the Province, an address, narrating what had been done, and suggesting that, as the Assembly had granted a charter and a sum of money for the erection of a building, and the People had subscribed and were still subscribing largely towards a permanent fund, it might please the Proprietaries to grant a plot

* Sons of William Penn.

of ground on which to build; so that all concerned in the Province might participate in the honour, merit, and pleasure of so good a work. In a letter to Thomas Hyam and Sylvanus Bevan, the Managers bespoke their favourable intercession with the Proprietaries, and pointed out, as a suitable place for the building, the unappropriated portion of the Square on the South side of Mulberry between Ninth and Tenth Streets; being a part of the city in which the value of land had not increased for several years, and which was not likely to be soon occupied. In reply to this application, the Proprietaries sent out an elaborate Charter emanating from themselves, and an order to their Lieutenant Governor, James Hamilton, to convey to the corporation, in the same instrument, a lot of ground lying on the North side of Sassafras Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, being a portion of the grounds now known as the Franklin Square; under the condition, however, that, should there not be a constant succession of contributors, to meet and choose Managers, the tract of land thus conveyed should revert to them or their heirs.

But these grants did not meet the wishes of the Managers. The Charter was less liberal in its provisions than the one they had received from the Assembly, and could not be accepted without a failure in respect towards the Representatives who had so kindly complied with their requests. The provision in reference to the reversion of the lot was in itself an insurmountable objection; as there might in time be a failure in the regular succession of contributors, and they could not consent to the diversion, which would take place in

such an event, of all the future buildings from the original purpose of the charity.* The ground which it was proposed to grant, being low and damp, in the neighbourhood of brick-ponds, and better adapted for a burying-place, for which in fact a portion of it was used, than for any other purpose, was not considered as offering a proper site for an Hospital; and, moreover, having been allotted with other adjoining grounds by the founder of the city for public uses, could not be accepted by the Managers, under the instrument conveying it, without an implied acknowledgment on their part of the Proprietaries' right to the remainder of the grounds. The Managers, therefore, unanimously felt themselves constrained to decline the grant of the Proprietaries; but were unwilling to surrender the hope of aid from them, and in another letter urged on them, through mutual friends, the plea of regard for their interest in the affections of the people, and the justice of their participation in measures calculated to promote the public good.

In the mean time, in order to carry the benevolent design of the subscribers into immediate effect, a private house,† situated on the south side of Market, west of Fifth Street, was hired as a temporary hospital; and

* It is right to state that the Proprietaries disclaimed any wish to appropriate to themselves the buildings that might be erected, having merely had in view a restoration of the grounds, if they should cease to be applied to the purpose for which they were granted.

† This was the mansion of Judge John Kinsey, and with its grounds occupied nearly one-third of a square. The rent paid by the Managers yearly was forty pounds.

the Managers took measures, jointly with the contributors, to prepare for regular operations, by making rules in relation to the government of the Institution, the management of its pecuniary concerns, the appointment and duties of the physicians, and the admission of patients. The physicians and surgeons first appointed were Drs. Lloyd Zachary, Thomas and Phineas Bond, Thomas Cadwalader, Samuel Preston Moore, and John Redman. The temporary hospital was opened in February 1752, when two patients were received; and it continued to be occupied for about four years.

Despairing at length of the wished for donation from the Proprietaries, the Board determined to purchase a suitable lot, and, after patient and diligent investigation, bought, in December 1754, for five hundred pounds, the whole of the square on which the Hospital now stands, except a depth of sixty feet on Spruce Street, which, eight or ten years later, was granted by the Penns, together with an annuity of forty pounds. This lot was at that time far out of town, and was approached obliquely through the fields, the main streets not having been opened for use at so great a distance from the built parts of the city.

The next object was to erect a suitable building; and a plan was prepared calculated, with wise forethought, for a prosperous future; but so arranged that a part sufficient for immediate wants might be built at once, and additions afterwards made, as occasion might require, without disturbing the general symmetry. The plan was that of the present noble structure; the portion at the time intended for erection was the east wing

as it now exists facing Eighth Street. The corner-stone was laid on the 28th of May, 1755, with the following neat inscription, prepared by Franklin :—

"In the year of CHRIST
MDCCLV.,
GEORGE the Second happily Reigning
(for he sought the happiness of his people),
Philadelphia Flourishing
(for its inhabitants were public spirited),
This Building,
By the Bounty of the Government,
And of many private persons,
Was piously founded
For the Relief of the Sick and Miserable.
May the God of Mercies
Bless the undertaking."*

The house was so far completed in December 1756 that patients were admitted; and the first regular meeting of the Managers to inspect the wards took place on the 27th of that month.

The Hospital may now be considered as fairly under way. It will not be uninteresting to glance at the means by which, in a town containing less than 30,000 inhabitants, and as yet too young to have accumulated any considerable amount of capital, resources should have been found adequate to so important a result. The measure was extremely popular with all classes.

* In the progress of the repairs now going on at the Hospital, it became necessary to dig an area in front of the east wing on Eighth Street; and, in doing so, the corner-stone alluded to was uncovered, and the inscription found perfect as given in the text. The stone is at the S. E. corner, and the face containing the inscription looks towards Eighth Street.

The original contributions already referred to as exceeding two thousand pounds, were in sums varying from one pound to two hundred and fifty; being, for the most part, from ten to thirty pounds.*

In running the eye over the list of subscribers, it is interesting to meet with so many names with which we are now familiar, showing that, though Philadelphia receives all strangers with a hearty welcome into her brotherhood, she holds on tenaciously to the families which have once taken root in her soil. It will be readily understood that the sum originally subscribed was but a mere beginning, sufficient to set the enterprise on foot, but altogether inadequate to its continued support. The Managers were not backward in letting the wants of the Institution be known; and their appeals were always answered. New contributions flowed in every year, sometimes abundantly. The "rich widows and other single women" called on specially by the Board in an emergency, showed by their response that benevolence in women is not an exclusive characteristic of our own times.† The celebrated Whitfield collected one hundred and seventy pounds for the Institution, at one of his sermons. Tradesmen, me-

* The subscription of two hundred and fifty pounds was by Wm. Allen, Chief Justice of the Province.

† The subscription among the "rich widows and other single women" was set on foot with the object of raising money to pay for drugs which had been imported from London, and in the aggregate amounted to one hundred and fourteen pounds. Medicines were at first furnished gratuitously by the physicians of the Hospital; but this was felt to be an unreasonable burden, especially as they were giving their professional services without charge. It was, therefore, determined to hire an apothecary to

chanics, and even common workmen deducted something from their prices or wages for the common cause. Holders of real estate sold to the Hospital for less than they would have sold in an ordinary bargain. Jury fines, contested sums of money, and residuary unclaimed sums, in the hands of trustees and assignees, were deposited in its treasury. The signers of the paper money for the Province gave the wages they were allowed by law. The curious paid willingly the fee for admission to the Hospital; and many a poor person received the blessing of Heaven, as he dropped his mite into the charity box. At the suggestion of Franklin, twelve tin boxes were provided, marked with the words "*Charity for the Hospital*," in gold letters, one of which was kept in the house of each of the Managers. Though not very productive, they added something to the funds. The fact is curious, as marking a characteristic trait of our great philosopher, statesman, and economist. With a mind powerful enough to grasp the lightnings of heaven, and to control the fate of an empire, "*eripuit cœlo fulmen sceptrumque tyrannis*," he yet had the microscopic faculty of perceiving the atoms out of which all aggregates are made, and in pecuniary concerns did not scorn to take care of the pennies.*

attend daily at the house, and prepare the medicines; and an allowance of £15 per annum was made him for his trouble. It consequently became necessary to supply the Hospital with drugs, and at that time they could be obtained of a reliable character only from Europe.

* Among the benefactions worthy of notice was a lot of ground lying north of the city, presented by a German named Matthew Koplin, with

As may be readily imagined, legacies soon came to be a fruitful source of income. Within the first thirty years, considerably more than five thousand pounds were received, in sums varying from twenty to more than a thousand pounds. Nor was the interest excited by the Institution confined to the Province. Subscriptions were received from other Provinces, and from the West Indies; and large sums were contributed from the mother country, especially by members of the Society of Friends. It would be unpardonable to pass without notice the name of Dr. John Fothergill, of London, who was untiring in his good offices, not only subscribing largely of money, and making valuable donations of books, anatomical models, drawings, &c., but freely giving his advice and service when requested, and exerting his influence in England in various ways for the good of the Hospital.*

a letter in the language of his father land, stating that he desired to offer this gift to the Hospital because he thought it likely to be managed very differently from some in his own country, in which large sums collected as alms were appropriated by the governors of the charity to the enriching of themselves and their friends, who were thus enabled to live in superfluity and voluptuousness, keeping their horses and coaches like rich people, and all at the expense of the poor and the needy.

* The donation of Dr. Fothergill alluded to, consisted of eighteen different views of anatomical structure, in crayon and framed; of three cases of anatomical models, and of another case containing a skeleton, &c. These were of considerable value, being estimated in the schedule of the stock of the Hospital, at £350. They must have been of much service to the student in the dearth of opportunities for anatomical demonstration, and appear to have excited some curiosity in the community, as they were placed in a room by themselves, and a dollar was demanded

Among the important results of the interest felt in England was the receipt of a large sum of money, consequent upon the settlement of the concerns of a joint-stock partnership, denominated the *Pennsylvania Land Company in London.* In the year 1760 an Act of Parliament was passed, vesting in trustees the estates of that company in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland, in order that they might be sold, and the proceeds distributed. But, as it appeared probable that for a considerable portion of these proceeds no just claimant would be found, the insertion of a clause in the Act was procured by the friends of the Hospital, granting to that Institution all the money which might remain unclaimed in the hands of the trustees upon the 24th of June 1770. Thomas Hyam appears to have been chiefly instrumental in bringing about this important event for the Hospital; and the counsel and aid of Dr. Fothergill and David Barclay, in connection with Dr. Franklin, then in England, were very usefully resorted to in the ultimate settlement of the business. Nearly thirteen thousand pounds, or about thirty-four thousand dollars accrued ultimately to the Institution from this

from every visitor, for permission to inspect them. They arrived in August 1762, about the time of the return of Dr. Shippen from Europe, and were made use of by him, with the permission of the Board, for the illustration of a course of lectures on anatomy, which he delivered the following winter. But a pistole from each student attending the lectures was demanded for the privilege. In the following summer, Dr. Shippen volunteered to attend at the Hospital every other Saturday at 5 P. M., to explain the paintings, &c., to those who might attend, on the payment of a dollar to the Hospital.

source, though the last portions of the sum were not received until after the close of the Revolutionary War.

A simple reference to a further grant of three thousand pounds, made by the Provincial Assembly in the year 1762, will close our account of the fiscal concerns of the Hospital anterior to the Revolution.

Purchases were made at different times, on reasonable terms, and for sums which would now seem extremely small, of the square of ground lying East, and of the half square lying West of the proper Hospital lot. In April, 1776, according to a statement entered on the Minutes of the Board of Managers, the whole capital stock, independently of the buildings and the lot upon which they stood, estimating the real estate at cost, was somewhat over twenty-one thousand pounds, or about fifty-six thousand dollars; and the annual income from the productive capital was thirteen hundred and eighteen pounds, or about three thousand five hundred dollars.

It would give me great pleasure, were time allowed, to refer to the various individuals who were most active in the early concerns of the Hospital, and most liberal in its support; to speak, in addition to those already mentioned, of the Jones's, the Griffitts's, the Foxes, the Roberdeaus, the Greenleafs, the Richardsons, the Mifflins, the Lewis's, the Whartons, the Morris's, the Logans, and others who acted as Managers in the Provincial times; of the Shippens, the Evans's, the Morgans, the Moores, who served as Physicians and Surgeons; of the Allens, the Crosbys, the Dennys, the Emlens, the Hamiltons, the Norris's, the Neates, the Osbornes, the

Pembertons, who, during the first ten years, contributed most largely to its funds. But I must forego the satisfaction of further personal details. Where a whole community participates, it is impossible to name all; and it is highly probable that, were the attempt made to ascribe his due merits to each individual concerned, great injustice at this distance of time might be done to the modest worth, which no doubt then, as now and always, sought rather to conceal than to blazon forth its good deeds.*

It was undoubtedly a sense of the benefits it conferred which rendered the Hospital so popular. The insane, instead of wandering through town and country, to their own and the public injury, an offence frequently and terror to the community, or of languishing in confinement, perhaps in chains, with little sympathy and less restorative aid, were now comfortably accommodated, often restored to health by judicious management, and, if incurable, were restrained from doing harm to themselves or their families, whether in person or estate. The poor and houseless stranger, overtaken by sickness, or perhaps seeking relief for his infirmities from metropolitan skill, was no longer left to precarious individual

* In addition to what has been said of Franklin's services to the Hospital, it is proper to mention that he continued to take an active share in its concerns until he went abroad; was the first Secretary of the Board of Managers and its second President; wrote, by the request of the Board, for publication, an historical sketch of the Institution, and in other ways employed his very efficient pen in its service; and, finally, during his official residence in London, continued to give attention to its pecuniary interests.

charity, or, failing in this, to perish in the streets. The sick tenant of the cellar or the garret, without fuel in winter, and ill provided at any season with food, medicine, and advice, had now a refuge to shelter and save him. The victims of sudden accident, with broken limb or bleeding wound, instead of being left to the mercies of chance, maimed perhaps for life, or perishing from want of suitable aid, had now ready access to the best skill, and all the necessary appliances to obviate the evil, so far as this could be effected by human agency. In fact; the beggar in the street, in reference to his restoration to health when diseased, was elevated to the condition almost of the prince in his palace. They who had witnessed the previous evil, and now beheld the operation of the remedy, blessed in their hearts the instrument of so much good, and freely gave of their substance for its support. But we are now accustomed to hospitals, and have little experience of the general evils they have abated. We have come to look on them as matters of course; our feelings have cooled into indifference; and there may be some danger that, as extremes are said to meet, we shall find ourselves, in the advanced stages of social progress, not far from the point at which we started.

The number of patients admitted annually into the Hospital increased gradually from 53, in the second year of its operations, to 153 in the year 1760–61, 382 in 1770–71, and 435 in the year preceding the declaration of independence; the average proportion of pay-patients throughout this period being only a little more than one-sixth. The average numbers in the Hospital at

the same time, in the years mentioned, were respectively 17, 45, 117, and 89, the last number indicating some falling off consequent upon the revolutionary troubles.

But, strange as the opinion may sound to most of the audience, I have no hesitation in saying that the cure of the sick is but a small part, relatively, of the good that is done by a well-regulated hospital. The opportunities which it affords to the medical student of acquiring a practical acquaintance with disease, contribute much more largely to the general benefit. It is universally admitted that the young practitioner, who has sought instruction by the bed-side in institutions of this kind, is far better qualified for the duties of his profession, than if he had enjoyed no such advantage. The community which affords such opportunities to those who are to have the future charge of its health, will reap the incalculable reward of a wiser supervision and more efficient management of all that concerns that inestimable blessing. This, then, is one of the charities that benefits, even in a worldly sense, as well the giver as the immediate recipient. But the good extends far beyond the community in which the hospital is situated. Young men from a distance are attracted by its proffered advantages, and carry home with them, each to his own neighbourhood, a portion of the knowledge and skill which he has seen exhibited. For every patient cured, or well treated, in an hospital, hundreds, perhaps, in the course of time, thousands, scattered through wide regions of town and country, may experience similar benefit. How the managers of institutions of this kind can reconcile to their moral sense the closure of this broad

avenue to good, I find it difficult to understand. Assuredly this charge cannot be made against the Pennsylvania Hospital. Clinical instruction has ever been a prominent part in its scheme. Born with it in this country, it has grown with its growth, and, if I cannot exactly say is mature with its maturity, is probably as far advanced as circumstances will at present allow. Students were at a very early period admitted to the practice of the house, at first upon the payment of a fee of five pistoles, or about eight pounds currency, which was afterwards reduced to five pounds, and still later to ten dollars, at which it now stands. So early as 1766, Dr. Thos. Bond proposed to deliver a course of clinical lectures to the students, and, the proposition being approved by the Managers, commenced in November with an Introductory Lecture, which was so highly thought of by the Board, that it was copied into their minute book. From that time to the present, clinical lectures have been given more or less regularly in the Hospital, either in the form of remarks by the bed-side as the students were conducted through the wards, or, when they have been too numerous, as of late, to be thus conducted, by regular lectures in the amphitheatre, to which the patients were conveyed. By these means the Hospital has long been a fountain from which streams of sanitary influence have poured forth through all parts of this far-extending land, spreading everywhere, along with its practical benefits, the reputation of this time-honored Institution.

Another interesting event in the early history of the Hospital was the establishment of the medical library,

at present one of its greatest boasts. This event followed directly from the system of clinical instruction. The Managers having referred to the Physicians and Surgeons for consideration the subject of fees from medical students attending the Hospital, the latter met in May 1763, and, after a conference upon the subject, agreed to propose that a fee should be demanded from every attending student, not an apprentice of one of the Medical officers of the Hospital. As such fees were in European hospitals considered as a perquisite of the physicians and surgeons, they were of opinion that to them properly belonged the appropriation of the money thus received; and they proposed, accordingly, that it should be applied to the establishment of a medical library. This appropriation was virtually agreed to by the Board; and thus began that splendid collection of medical books, unequalled probably on this continent, and surpassed by few libraries exclusively medical in the world.

The internal business of the house was superintended by a Steward and Matron; and the direct care of the patients, under the physicians, was intrusted to students or apprentices, living within the Institution, who were supposed to derive from the experience acquired a full compensation for their services. At this stage of the history of the Hospital, the duties also of the apothecary devolved on these young men; for, though professed apothecaries were occasionally engaged for a salary, and one or more were brought for the purpose from England, the plan was abandoned after the system of apprenticed students came fairly into operation.

In relation to the patients, the rule was to admit as

many on the poor list as the funds at the command of the Managers would support, refusing those only afflicted with incurable or contagious diseases. The remaining space, after these were accommodated, was appropriated to the reception of patients who could afford to make some compensation; and, as the price demanded was much less than they would have had to pay out of the house, scarcely exceeding the absolute cost to the Institution, and whatever profits accrued went to the further extension of aid to the destitute, it follows that the charity of the Hospital was more widely diffused than if it had admitted only paupers. As to the insane, the same rules were not rigidly followed. The incurable of this class were admitted even upon the poor list; and from the richer patients, whose friends gladly availed themselves of the benefits of the establishment, a higher board was demanded; so that in fact this department became a source of profit, and aided in the support of the general charity.

Such were the regulations and such the condition of the Hospital at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. It had been established on a firm foundation, had matured its arrangements by an experience of many years, and was in a condition to expand with the growing means of the Province, and the accumulation of material for its beneficent operation. It had passed its period of development, had escaped the dangers of infancy, and was in a vigorous youth, with every promise of a noble maturity.

But it was now to stand a severe trial of its stability.

A storm had been long gathering in the political atmosphere of the Provinces, which broke out at length into the fury of civil and revolutionary war. It swept over the whole land. Social habits and relations, with their beautiful verdure and bloom, were crushed to earth beneath the blast, or torn, and scattered by its violence; the arts and business of life, the noble erections of skill and industry, tottered upon their foundation, and stood roofless in the storm; the deepest rooted institutions of science and benevolence were uptorn or broken, and the fragments of their tempest-tossed limbs strewn over the country. When the rage of contest had ceased, and peace again shone out upon the land, the people, recovering from their stupefaction, began to look around them, to examine what had escaped destruction, to gather up the scattered fragments of their institutions, and to restore the beauty and beneficence of order to society once more.

What at this time was the state of our Institution? It had not come unscathed out of the tempest. In the excess of party bitterness, four of its most efficient Managers were banished to the wilds of Western Virginia. The British Army, upon entering Philadelphia, took possession of its wards, appropriating the bedding, medicines, instruments, &c., to their own uses; and, though the building was restored by them to the Managers, the mischief done was not repaired, and no compensation made for the losses inflicted. But vastly worse than either of these evils was the conduct of many debtors of the Institution, who took advantage of the law enforcing the receipt of paper money, to discharge their

mortgages and other obligations in a depreciated currency. While the capital was thus diminished, the income from the remainder, often paid in the same worthless paper, shrunk almost to nothing; and, as contributions came in no longer, and the increased cost of living necessarily augmented the expenses, it may be readily understood that the Hospital was greatly crippled in its means of doing good. On one occasion, it became necessary to beg the loan of a little specie to prevent its operations from being wholly suspended. It is true that, upon a representation being made to the Legislature of the condition of the charity, an act was passed granting the apparently munificent sum of ten thousand pounds; but such was the state of the currency at the time, March 1780, that the value of the grant was estimated at the precise sum of one hundred and sixty-three pounds, eighteen shillings and eight pence; but little more than enough to pay the salary of the steward and matron. From a statement published by the Board in the autumn of 1785, it appears that the loss of productive capital, consequent on the revolutionary troubles, amounted to upwards of eight thousand pounds,* and that its expenses at that time, though very greatly reduced, doubled its fixed income. In the year 1788–89, such was its inefficiency that only seventy-seven patients were admitted into the house during the whole year, of whom not more than twenty-eight were on the charity-list; and the average number in the house at one time was forty-seven, consisting chiefly, in all probability, of incurable lunatics.

* Precisely £8,259 17*s.* 1*d.*

This was the lowest point to which the Institution sank. It had now seen its worst days. The sunshine of peace was invigorating all things around it, and under the genial influence, its own trunkless roots began to send up a new and vigorous growth once more. The name of Samuel Coates was long associated with the rising prosperity of the Pennsylvania Hospital. He was elected a Manager, July 25th, 1785; and very soon new vigour appears to have been infused into the proceedings of the Board. An appeal to the community was published; and a committee, of which Mr. Coates was chairman, was appointed to solicit subscriptions personally from the citizens. A considerable sum was thus raised; renewed interest and pride in the Institution were excited; and legacies with various contributions again flowed into its coffers. The Managers exerted themselves in every way; delinquent debtors were called to account; suspended annuities and subscriptions were claimed; legacies which had escaped notice were looked after and recovered; disputed claims were brought to a legal settlement; and, while in this species of beneficent foraging, no visible blade of grass was left ungathered, a watchful care was exercised over the consumption within, which allowed nothing to be wasted.

One windfall is worthy of special notice. Two hundred pounds were sent to the Board by an individual, as an indemnity for injury inflicted on the Hospital by the former payment of a mortgage in depreciated funds. It appears, however, that conscience in this case had been negotiating with self-interest, and, as so frequently happens, had the worst of the bargain. A committee

of the Managers replied, that they were free to acknowledge that this was the first instance in which the least compensation had been offered for the great injury and injustice done to the poor, by the payment of money, borrowed equal in value to specie, in a currency known at the time to be so worthless. This, they said, however, was warranted by the law, upon which they were disposed to make no comment at all, leaving every man to reconcile his conduct to the law written in his heart. The present payment, they thought, was dictated upon a good ground; and they could not doubt that something further would spring from the same source, until the whole should be settled on the true principle of right; and, in order that this end might be attained, they sent a statement of the account, showing how much was yet wanting to make up the great loss.

In consideration of the fact that legacies from persons at a distance had, in repeated instances, long remained unknown to the Board, and of course unpaid, the Managers applied in 1790 to the Legislature for a law rendering it obligatory on the registers of wills, in the different counties, to give notice of such legacies to charitable institutions. Whether any legislative action ensued I have not learned.

In January 1792, a new application was made to the Legislature for assistance. In a joint memorial from the Managers, Treasurer, and Physicians, after a brief historical sketch of the Institution from its foundation, showing how much it had in former times been favoured by the Assembly, its present wants were set forth in an impressive manner, especially the want of space for the

accommodation of the increasing number of lunatics, who were now injuriously crowded, and, by filling the wards, excluded the due proportion of other cases from the house. What was now especially wished from the Legislature was an appropriation for completing the Hospital buildings according to the original plan; as, if this were accomplished, it was thought that the increasing interest taken in the Institution would insure the supply of means for its support through voluntary contributions. The result of this application, supported as it appears to have been by the public sentiment, was an act of Assembly granting to the Hospital the sum of ten thousand pounds out of the arrears due to the commonwealth under the loan office act; and, in addition, the unclaimed dividends of bankrupts' estates, which yielded, in the end, nineteen thousand dollars. A further grant of twenty-five thousand dollars was made in April 1796; so that the Hospital received altogether, on these occasions, through legislative action, a sum, applicable to the erection of buildings, somewhat exceeding seventy thousand dollars.

At a meeting of the Contributors early in 1794, it was determined to proceed at once with the building. The aim was to provide accommodations as soon as possible for the insane; and the western wing, with the wards connecting it with the central portion, was first undertaken. This was so far completed as to be opened for the reception of patients in 1796. In consequence of the great rise in the price of materials, and the slow incoming of portions of the legislative grant, the progress with the remainder of the house was less rapid

than had been anticipated; and it was not till the year 1805 that the central portion was finished, and the original plan carried into full effect. It is scarcely necessary to allude to the several outbuildings which were at different periods suggested by the increasing wants of the Hospital, and erected out of its increasing means. From a representation made by the Board to the Legislature, it appears that the sums specifically granted for the building had been insufficient to meet the cost; and a further grant was requested: but the bounty of the Assembly had been exhausted; and from that period the Hospital has received no pecuniary aid from the State government.

In looking over the minutes of the Board of Managers, I have found numerous records of incident, which, did time permit, might be referred to with interest on the present occasion, as in themselves curious, as bearing more or less directly upon the history of the Institution, or as illustrative of the local history of the times. I will refer briefly to a few of them.

It is generally known that the wife of Stephen Girard, whose name has now become inseparably connected with our city, was for a long time among the unfortunate inmates of the insane department of the Hospital; but it is not so generally known that a child was born to him within its precincts in May, 1791, by the death of which probably the orphans of Philadelphia became his heirs. Mr. Girard was always a friend of the Hospital, and repeated pecuniary contributions received from him are noticed on its records.

The yellow fever, which committed such havoc in

our city in 1793, and for many years afterwards continued to make occasional inroads in the summer and autumn, seems always to have been an object of great dread at the Hospital. The Managers, as most others in those times, were decided contagionists, and were under constant apprehension lest the disease might be propagated in the house. They have placed on record a strong letter of remonstrance written by them to Dr. Wm. Shippen, one of the physicians, in June 1801, on the occasion of the inadvertent admission into the Hospital of a patient, who turned out to be affected with the fever. In the summer of 1797, while the building was going on, their carpenter, David Evans, applied for permission to board in the house, as the yellow fever was prevailing in the vicinity of his residence. This was granted on the condition that *he should hold no communication with the city;* the Hospital being then considered, as appears, quite out of town. The Managers seem to have taken some credit to themselves for keeping their patients free from the disease; for though, with all their caution, a case would now and then appear within their walls, yet the immediate isolation to which it was subjected, was supposed to have prevented the spreading of the fever. It seems not to have occurred to them that this exemption was in fact owing to the non-contagiousness of the disease, now almost universally admitted in this country, and to the fact that their rural situation placed them beyond the influence of that vitiated atmosphere upon which it depended. It was in the epidemic of 1793 that Dr. James Hutchinson fell a victim to the yellow fever. The Ma-

nagers, thinking it due to his memory to record their sense of his great services to the Institution, speak of him in their minutes as "an able and eminent physician," who had spent many of his youthful days as resident apothecary in the house, had afterwards served most acceptably as a surgeon for fourteen years, and was known, with others, to have effectually advocated the interests of the Hospital with the Assembly and people, on all occasions, whereby many additional grants and donations had been secured.

In 1799, a proposition was made to the Board by George Latimer, the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, to receive as inmates of the Hospital the sick and disabled seamen, both of the public and private service, for a suitable compensation to be paid by the government of the United States. This proposition led finally to the present arrangement, by which the seamen of the merchant service, entitled, in consideration of the hospital money deducted from their wages, to be cared for when disabled by disease, are received into the house for a certain stipulated weekly board, and retained until restored to health, or removed by the Collector.*

* I find on the minutes for December 28th, 1801, an incident worthy of record, showing an early movement on the subject of temperance in this city. It was the presentation to the Court of Quarter Sessions and Mayor's Court of Philadelphia, of a joint memorial from the Guardians of the Poor, the Inspectors of the City and County Prison, and the Managers of the Hospital, stating their alarm at the increase of the number of the objects of their care, attributable, they believed, mainly to intemperance, and offering their earnest entreaties that the number of taverns and other licensed public houses in the city might be reduced.

In December 1802, a proposition was made to extend the usefulness of the Institution by the establishment of a *lying-in department* for poor and deserving married women. This was approved by the Contributors on the following January, and the department went into operation accordingly. In connexion with this subject may be appropriately mentioned the donation, by the First Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry, of a sum derived from their pay for services in the revolutionary war, which had been set aside for the establishment of a foundling hospital, but happily received a much more profitable direction to this particular charity. The arrangement to this effect was completed in March 1807. The contribution consisted of shares in the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Bank, and for many years furnished an annual income for the support of the lying-in ward of between five hundred and six hundred dollars.*

From an early period of the history of the Institution, it had been the custom to attend to poor patients out of the house, as well as to those admitted. This duty was, I believe, mainly performed by the young men who were from time to time engaged as resident students, or apprentices as they were called. There was, however, little system in this department of the service until December 1807, when a regular Dispensary for out-door patients was established, and physicians were

* At first, the duties of the lying-in department were attended to by the physicians of the house; afterwards a physician was appointed specially for the office; and finally it was deemed expedient to divide the duties between two, to attend alternately for six months. This last arrangement still exists.

appointed to attend them at a small salary. Two or three physicians successively received appointments under this arrangement; but, as the Philadelphia Dispensary, which had the same objects in view, had now come into efficient operation, it was not deemed worth while to persevere; and the whole system was abandoned in January 1817.

The history of the celebrated painting of *Christ healing the sick* is not unworthy of notice. In September 1800, the Managers wrote to Benjamin West, soliciting a contribution from his pencil. They said in their letter that the hospital building, than which none in this part of the world united in itself more of ornament and use, was then nearly completed, and, after a due compliment to the liberality of English contributors, and an appeal to the affection which he could not but feel for the place of his birth, concluded with the sentiment, that the works of an artist which ornamented the palace of his king, could not fail to honour him in his native land. This request received in the following year a favourable answer from West, who suggested as the subject of the painting the text of Scripture, "And the blind and the lame came to Him in the temple, and He healed them," than which certainly none could be more appropriate. In August, 1810, notice was received that the painting might be soon looked for; and expectation was on tip-toe not only among those especially interested in the Hospital, but in the whole community: but for the present it was destined to disappointment. The picture, when exhibited in England, excited such a glow of admiration, that English patriotism took the alarm, and nobles and com-

mons, rich and poor, united in the determination to retain it in the country. West could not resist the various influences exerted, and was prevailed on to allow the painting to remain; but he immediately engaged in the preparation of a copy, which he resolved should exceed the original. Considering that he was occupied in this work at a time when the two countries were at war, and considering also his connexion with the Great of his adopted country, we may fairly ascribe to him the merit of extraordinary independence and liberality of feeling, as well as of attachment to the place of his birth. It was not, however, until October, 1817, that the painting reached this country. It was immediately placed in a building which had been specially erected for its reception upon the hospital lot on Spruce Street, and, having been opened for exhibition, at the price of 25 cents for admission, attracted a throng of visitors, which yielded for several years a considerable income to the Institution. The money received from the opening of the exhibition to the present time has been somewhat more than twenty-five thousand dollars; and, as the whole outlay on account of the picture was not equal to ten thousand dollars, the profit, deducting the cost of exhibition, amounts to about fifteen thousand dollars; no inconsiderable contribution from our countryman, especially as it proceeded not from an overflowing purse, but immediately from the work of his own head and hands.*

* At the request of the Managers of the Academy of Fine Arts, the Board has permitted this painting to be removed to that institution, with the understanding that it shall be returned when demanded; and as it

A subject of much interest about this period attracted the attention and solicitude of the Managers. From its foundation up to the year 1808, the thought seems to have occurred to no one of taxing the property of the Hospital. To the simplicity of those times it was so obvious that such a proceeding would be merely taking money out of one pocket to put into another, that it was not considered worth while to incur at once the odium, trouble, and cost of the process. It was well understood that, if the Hospital did not take care of the destitute sick, the charge would necessarily fall on the public; and, as it is notorious that the concerns of this same public are carried on at greater cost than similar concerns in private hands, it seemed to our plain ancestors that money extracted from the charity-box of the Hospital would not only cost more than it would come to, but at the same time be less effective in its application; that is, the poor would cost more and be worse cared for. But we have learned a new lesson in modern times. There is another class to be provided for at the public expense besides the poor. It is the class that has the management of our public concerns. The more money is collected, and the more distributed, the better for these; and as they are prominently the patriots of the day, they of course deserve support, even at the expense of that less profitable class, the destitute poor. Hence, it is now a favourite theory with many that our

is safe in the fire-proof building of the Academy, had ceased to yield any material profit to the Hospital, and in its present situation is seen by more than it would be if confined to its original position, this is probably the best disposition, for the present at least, that could be made of it.

charities should be taxed with everything else. It appears that in 1808 the property of the Hospital was assessed for the first time. The Board of Managers appealed to the Legislature, then sitting in Lancaster (January, 1809); petitioning for an act exempting their property from taxation; but were unsuccessful. They hereupon determined to decline payment, and to appeal to the law; having, in the absence of any special enactment, long usage in their favour. In June, the collector sent in a bill of three hundred and eighty-one dollars, seventeen cents, for city, county, poor, and health taxes; and not receiving payment, seized on the hay and the cows which he found in one of the lots. These were bought in on account of the Board, who then instituted a suit for trespass. The cause was protracted till 1812, when it was lost; and nothing now remained for the Managers but submission to the burthen, or another appeal to the law-making power. They preferred the latter, but again failed; nor did they meet with better success in another attempt made towards the close of the year 1814. They did not, however, despair. In their next essay they were wise enough not to place their dependence on the merits of their cause alone; but to act also on the political sensibilities of the law-makers, by giving to their application a broad popular basis. A memorial was prepared and circulated among the citizens for their signature. With this they presented themselves once more at the door of legislation, backed this time not merely by reason, common sense, humanity, charity, and the various other common-place homely influences of the same kind, but also by the potential voice

of many voters, much more easily heard, amid the din of politics, than the still small voice within. Whether the result was due to their policy or to their perseverance, certain it is that the decision was at length in their favour; and, by a clause apparently smuggled into the close of another act having reference to the far-off city of New Orleans, as if the legislators were really ashamed of this lapse into the weakness of charity, the Pennsylvania Hospital and the grounds around it were declared to be exempt from taxation so long as they should be employed for charitable purposes. It is proper to say that a subsequent Assembly extended this exemption (March 19th, 1845) to the whole estate, real and personal, belonging to the Institution.

Alluding as we have done so often to benefactions conferred upon the Hospital, it is no more than just that we should mention an occasion in which the Hospital itself was the giver. The liberal present made by Dr. Fothergill of various anatomical drawings and models to the Institution, has been already referred to. These served as the basis of a Museum, which was afterwards greatly increased (April, 1793) by the purchase from the executors of Dr. Chovet, an eminent, but somewhat eccentric physician of Philadelphia, of his collection of preparations and wax models, then deemed master-pieces of art in that department. The museum thus created was considered at one time among the greatest attractions of the Hospital, and even added somewhat to its receipts. But losing at last its value in this respect, and occupying space which was wanted for the more important purposes of the Institution, the Managers very courteously

made an offer of it to the University of Pennsylvania, where it might be employed to greater practical advantage. The purchased cabinet of Dr. Chovet was made an absolute gift; but the collection presented by Dr. Fothergill, as the Managers did not conceive that they had the authority to alienate it, was merely placed with the University on deposit. The transfer was made in April, 1824, and the two collections at this time form a part of the Wistar Museum in the University.

An improvement of considerable importance was about the same time made in the internal medical arrangements of the Hospital. Originally, a single student or apprentice, bound to serve the Institution for five years, was deemed adequate to the duties not only of attending to the sick, but also of putting up the prescriptions of the physicians. An additional apprentice was afterwards found necessary; and, by a very proper arrangement, to the older and more experienced were assigned the more responsible duties, while the younger took those which required less knowledge and skill. But with the rapidly extending business of the house, it became essential to obtain further aid; and it was resolved, June, 1821, that a regular apothecary should be engaged at a salary, to reside in the house, and take upon himself all the strictly pharmaceutical offices. At the same time, instead of students or apprentices, it was determined that graduates in medicine should be employed, who having already gone through a regular course of education, would not only be more competent to the duties of the station, but would also be able to devote their time more exclusively to these duties. Thus the two students were replaced

by two resident physicians; and the number of these has recently been increased to three. The experience and skill they gain during their period of service are deemed an ample compensation; and they receive only their board while in the house. The station is eagerly sought for by the best educated among our young graduates.

From the period of greatest depression, about the close of the revolutionary war, the pecuniary concerns of the Hospital rapidly improved, under the unceasing activity of the Managers, and the smiles of popular favour. The liberal legislative grant has been mentioned. Individual contributions were numerous, and in the aggregate of large amount. Among the most considerable was one of thirteen hundred dollars presented through Samuel Coates by a person who was unwilling that his name should be known. The interest felt for the Institution in Great Britain before the Revolution still continued in some degree, as evinced by donations and pecuniary contributions from Dr. Lettsom, William Dillwyn, and Robert Barclay. Various gifts were made of little pecuniary value, but highly acceptable from the associations attached to them. A marble bust of Wm. Penn, supposed to be the first executed in this country, was presented by James Traquair, in June, 1802; and the leaden statue of the same great man which has long stood in front of the Hospital, was received as a gift from his grandson, John Penn, in September, 1804.*

* In addition to these donations may be mentioned, as falling within this period of the history of the Hospital, the gift by Henry S. Drinker

The legacies were also numerous. Among them may be particularized, as of greatest amount, those of Dr. Samuel Cooper, who left the greater part of his estate for the support of a carriage and horses for the use of the Hospital; of William West, amounting to upwards of two thousand dollars; of Charles Nicholes, exceeding five thousand dollars; of Paul Siemen, two thousand dollars; of John Keble, who, besides a considerable amount of real estate, left money and securities equivalent to not less than fifteen thousand dollars, which were received in July 1809;* and, lastly, of Stephen Girard,

of the *arm chair of William Penn*, which is said to have been used by him on the occasion of his audiences with the Indians who visited him at Pennsbury Manor, and which had remained in the mansion house at that place from 1683 to 1795. It was presented by Mr. Drinker, May 7th, 1810.

In September, 1831, a marble bust of Benjamin West, executed by Chantry, was presented on the part of Major Gibbons, of Richmond, Virginia, and was placed in the room occupied by the celebrated painting of West.

The portrait of Dr. Rush, which adorns the hall of the centre building at the Hospital, was painted after a family picture, by Thomas Sully, at the suggestion of the medical students, made in a letter to the Board, May 31st, 1813, and at the expense of the fund derived from the fees of the students, under a resolution of the physicians and surgeons.

About the same time, the full length portrait of Samuel Coates, the efficient Manager of the Institution, which also adorns the hall, was painted by Mr. Sully, and presented by him to the Institution.

* By the will of Mr. Keble, eight hundred dollars were specifically left the Hospital, and the residue to be distributed by Bishop White and others, executors or trustees, for such charitable purposes as they might deem best. The share which accrued to the Hospital was estimated to have amounted altogether to the sum of $28,242, from which a small annuity was to be deducted. (*Minutes*, vol. ix. page 172.)

whose legacy, amounting to twenty-nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, after the deduction of the collateral inheritance tax, came into the treasury of the Hospital in July, 1832.

The productive capital, which, at the lowest period of its depression in 1783, was in round numbers twenty-seven thousand dollars, gradually increased in the several decades after that year, to forty-five thousand in 1793, sixty-two thousand in 1803, one hundred and twenty-four thousand in 1813, one hundred and seventy-two thousand in 1823, and two hundred and sixty thousand in 1833, after which a new era in the history of the Hospital begins. The income from capital, during about an equal period, rose by corresponding gradations from one thousand dollars, its lowest point in 1796, to nearly fifteen thousand in 1835. The operations of the charity of course corresponded with the means; and the number of annual admissions increased from 78 in 1790, to 176 in 1800, 368 in 1810, 749 in 1820, and to 1130 in 1830, after which the average for several years was somewhat over 1000. The number in the house at one time, or, to use a technical phraseology, its average population, rose from 46 to 225. The proportion of pay patients was, during this second period in the history of the Institution, much greater than in the ante-revolutionary period, owing to the admission of the seamen of the merchants' service, and the increased numbers of the insane, whom the reputation of the Hospital attracted from all parts of the Union. It was necessary to regulate the number of poor admitted by the state of the funds, and from

time to time the former was augmented by resolution of the Board with the increase of the latter. Thus in 1807, 50 beds were allowed for poor patients, in 1823, 90, and in 1835, 120.

Reference has already been made to the purchase of the two lots east and west of the Hospital. At various periods the Managers were enabled to possess themselves also of one upon the south-west, and another opposite to the Hospital on the south; so that, with their buildings all completed, and surrounded on every side except on the north, with beautiful green fields, kept in the nicest order, they could boast an Institution, if not the largest, assuredly in all points of beauty, healthfulness, and general prosperity, unsurpassed upon this continent.

A new era now begins in the history of the Hospital. A great question agitated the minds of the Board, the contributors, and the thinking men of the general community. This question had reference to the insane. Their numbers had increased beyond the means of accommodation. New views in relation to the treatment of this class of patients had been developed which could not be carried out in the existing space and arrangements of the house. The Pennsylvania Hospital, which had taken an acknowledged lead in this branch of practical medicine, was falling behind other establishments. They who had the immediate charge of the insane, and I happened to be one of them, felt themselves cramped in their curative efforts, and, seeing their way clearly to better things, were troubled and grieved at the intervening obstacles. There was no opportunity for proper classification, none for bringing duly to bear the vast

remedial power of moral influences. It is true that in our Institution, under the enlightened supervision of Rush and others, correct views of insanity and of its management had prevailed and been carried into partial effect, at a very early period, and had undoubtedly been one cause of its wide reputation and popularity. But in the march which we ourselves had been among the first to begin, circumstances were now compelling us to halt. This state of things could be tolerated no longer. Either the care of the insane must be abandoned, or we must conform with the improved views and methods of the day.

But the reception and care of lunatics were among the very objects of the foundation of the Hospital. The first memorial to the Provincial Assembly refers, in its beginning sentence, to the increasing number of lunatics, as one of the great wants calling for relief. All the legislative grants, all the individual contributions and legacies, were made with the understanding that they were to be appropriated in part to this class of patients. In justice, they could not be abandoned. It was among the highest obligations of the Institution to provide for their proper care and treatment. An extension, then, of the existing accommodations was an imperative duty, I might almost say a necessity. But how, and to what extent was this to be effected?

Were we to be content with some enlargement of the means already in operation, with some patching of a system which had been outgrown, some repairs of an old edifice the very foundations of which were insecure? This would have been a very short-sighted policy—a

very selfish policy—shifting from our own shoulders to those of our successors the burthen that properly belonged to us. No! The true plan, the most efficient, in the end even the cheapest plan, was to begin anew; to desert the old grounds and the old building as insufficient, and as wanted too for other purposes; to adopt the good American system of migration when overcrowded; and to seek a new site and new circumstances corresponding with the magnitude and importance of the object.

But how was this to be accomplished? Whence were the funds to be obtained? The productive capital of the Hospital could not be touched. The income from this source was sacred. It did not belong to the "Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital;" it belonged under solemn pledges to the sick and destitute poor. There remained then but one alternative—an appeal to the public, or the sale of the beautiful but unproductive lots around the Hospital. The former, it was well known, would, under the circumstances and to the extent desirable, be unavailing. The answer to every hint of such a recourse was—you are rich; you are overburthened with unproductive real estate; make use of your own means, and then if necessary apply to us. It is true that many regretted the loss of those grassy squares; hoped that they might be reserved as breathing places for the crowded city; deprecated even the effect of their loss upon the probable health of the inmates of the Hospital; but they gave no money; they made no offers; they left the Hospital to its own resources. The sale of the grounds then became imperative. The Hospital had

bought them with its own money, and had a full right to dispose of them.

The Contributors at different meetings were consulted upon this important business. At their meeting in May, 1831, they decided that a separate Asylum for the Insane was expedient, and instructed the Managers to propose a suitable site at a future meeting. In May, 1832, and subsequently in 1835, they gave authority to sell the vacant grounds east, west, and south-west of the Hospital, in order to raise money for the new buildings.

These lots had been purchased originally for about nine thousand dollars;* they were sold as authorized by the contributors; and their proceeds before they were expended upon the New Asylum for the Insane, amounted, principal and interest included, to three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. They had never yielded an income to the Hospital. In a pecuniary point of view, therefore, this was a pure gain. It was an exchange of unproductive property for the noble establishment which has arisen upon the other side of the Schuylkill, and which has restored to Philadelphia the proud rank she had nearly lost in this great onward movement of humanity.

The question of a site for this new branch of the Hospital was one of great importance. Happily it was settled in favour of the country. I presume that at present there are scarcely two opinions upon the subject. If any one should still entertain a doubt, let him visit the beautiful spot now occupied by the insane under the

* Precisely $8917·27.

charge of this Institution, and he will return with all his doubts removed.

It is hardly necessary for me to say, that the site selected was a farm extending from the Haverford to the West-chester Road, about two miles west of the city, containing somewhat more than 100 acres.

The position was, I think, happily selected in reference to healthfulness, convenience, and future availability. A century hence, it is probable that our growing town will have reached these suburban grounds; and that their increased value at that time will enable the Institution to extend its beneficence in a degree proportionate to the inevitably increasing demands upon it.

The corner stone of "the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane," as this establishment is properly styled, was laid June 22d, 1836; and the house was opened for the reception of patients upon the first day of the year 1841. The whole cost of it was sustained without any encroachment upon the productive capital; though the fact, that the profits accruing from the board of insane patients had added very considerably to that capital, might have furnished a plausible excuse for the appropriation of a portion of it, had such appropriation been necessary, to the completion of the new establishment.

A visit to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane will amply repay any one who either loves the beauties of nature, or the still greater beauties of beneficence in orderly, efficient, and extensive action. Around the house are pleasure grounds, of more than 40 acres in extent, of finely diversified surface, adorned with grass, shrubbery and trees, with a small wood enclosed, and

from various points commanding agreeable rural views. Neat isolated buildings are seen here and there, intended for the amusement or employment of the inmates, or for other purposes connected with their well-being. In the midst arises a noble edifice, imposing by its magnitude, striking by its architectural character, arranged internally with every attention to healthfulness and comfort, where everything is exquisitely clean, everything in order, and a refreshing atmosphere of kindliness, cheerfulness, and all the gentler virtues seems to breathe peacefully through hall, saloon, and chamber. Scattered about the grounds, in the different apartments of the main building, or in the out-houses, you encounter persons walking, conversing, reading, or variously occupied, neatly and often handsomely dressed, to whom as you pass you receive an introduction as in ordinary social life; and you find yourself not unfrequently quite at a loss to determine whether the persons met with are really the insane, or whether they may not be visitors or officials in the establishment. From this scene of comfort, of amending health, of cheering hopefulness, your minds wander back to the days of cells, prisons, chains, and the lash; when the eye was offended with rags and filth, the ear wounded by yells, screams, and imprecations, and the heart pained by the images of despair around it; and you thank Heaven that you have been permitted to live in these times; you bless the hearts, the heads, and the hands which suggested, conceived, and executed all this glorious work of beneficence; and you feel your own hearts swelling with a consciousness of the increased elevation and dignity of

human nature itself. Surely no outlay of money is to be regretted which has led to such results.

One of the important consequences of a transfer of the insane from the old Hospital to the new, was an increase of space in the former for the accommodation of ordinary medical and surgical patients. But the building was old and required much repair; and, besides, a large portion of it, having been originally arranged for the insane, was not adapted to ordinary purposes. A thorough repair, and to a certain extent reconstruction of the Hospital in the city, became consequently necessary; and the question now came up for determination how this was to be accomplished. The Board were equally unwilling as before to encroach on the productive capital; one large lot, that namely, lying South of the Hospital, remained to them; and an effort to obtain subscriptions for the alteration of the west wing, may be said to have failed before the fact that such a lot existed, as it produced only three thousand dollars, while thirty or forty thousand were requisite. It remained only that the square on Pine street should follow the fortune of the others, and exchange its beautiful grassy covering for one of bricks and mortar. The alterations were commenced. The west wing was completely repaired, and remodeled so as to adapt it for ordinary patients; and may boast at present among its wards two of the neatest anywhere existing. I have never seen wards equal to them, in this respect, in any Hospital either of this country or Europe. The east wing and the centre are at this very time undergoing similar alteration; and it is probable that, before the end of the first year of the

second century of our existence as a corporate body, we shall be possessed of an edifice in perfect repair, as substantial as if new, every way fitted for the use of the Institution, and likely to last yet another hundred years.

I have now brought the history of the Hospital to a close. Had time permitted I could have dwelt with great satisfaction on its relations with the prominent individuals who have in various ways been connected with it since the Revolution, and have contributed to elevate it to its present prosperous condition. Especially should I have been gratified, from feelings of professional pride and sympathy, to call to your recollection those great medical names which have honoured alike this Institution, our city, and our whole country. But I forbear; and hasten to the end of this address, already I fear protracted somewhat beyond your patience. It yet remains to offer you a very general view of the present condition, resources, and operations of the establishment; and to call your attention briefly to two or three points, in which justice requires that certain misapprehensions in relation to it should be corrected.

The Chartered Body consists of all who have paid £10 to the Institution. These are called Contributors. They elect the Managers and a Treasurer; and to their authority recourse is had when any important undertaking or change of regulations is contemplated.

The Board of Managers consists of twelve contributors, who, with the Treasurer, are chosen annually on the first Monday in May, and serve without compensation. They have, under the Contributors, the whole control of the concerns of the Hospital, and, with the single

exception of the Treasurer, appoint all the officers. They also have the power to fill vacancies in their own numbers, occurring in the interval between the annual meetings in May.

There are two great branches of the Institution; the Hospital in the city, intended for the reception of medical, surgical, and obstetrical patients, and the Hospital for the Insane, situated in the country.

The domestic economy of each of these establishments is under the superintendence of a Steward and Matron.

In the city Hospital, the patients are under the care of a Board of Medical officers, consisting of three physicians, three surgeons, and two obstetricians, all contributors, who serve without compensation. They divide the year between them; but in such a manner that one of the physicians and one of the surgeons visit the Hospital daily.

The visiting physicians and surgeons are aided by three resident physicians, graduates in medicine, who are appointed for eighteen months, live in the house, and receive their board for their services.

A resident apothecary, with a salary, superintends the preparation and dispensing of medicines.

Attached to this branch of the Institution is a splendid medical library, containing more than 9000 volumes, many of them of great value, which, under certain regulations, are in constant use by students of medicine and physicians. A Librarian, with a salary, resides in the house, has charge of the books, and at the same time serves as clerk to the Board of Managers.

The Hospital for the Insane is under the direct ma-

nagement, in all that concerns the medical, moral, and physical condition of the patients, of one Physician, who receives a salary, and devotes his whole time to the establishment. The present very efficient occupant of that office has filled it from the foundation of this department of the Hospital.

He is aided by a subordinate resident physician, who also receives a salary.

Such is the machinery of the Institution. The resources by which it is kept in operation consist of an invested productive capital, which by contributions, legacies, &c., has been gradually increased to three hundred and seventy thousand dollars, yielding an income of about twenty thousand dollars. At the present time, the department for the Insane very nearly supports itself out of the receipts from the pay-patients; the interest of the money expended in purchasing the grounds and erecting the buildings being left out of consideration.

And now let us glance at the results of the operations of the Hospital. In the hundred years which have elapsed since its foundation, it has received and treated 51,116 patients, of whom 29,863 were upon the poor list.

Since the separation of the two branches, in 1841, 13,829 have been admitted to the City Hospital, of whom 9800 were poor; and 1878 into the Hospital for the Insane, of whom 466 were poor.

In the year ending in May, 1851, the last year of the century, the number received into the City Hospital was 1935, of whon 1416 were on the charity list; and

the average population of the house was 158, with 120 poor. In the Hospital for the Insane, 206 were admitted during the year, 53 of them poor; and the average population of the house has been 216.*

* The following statistics in relation to the insane who have been treated in the Pennsylvania Hospital, extracted from the last report of Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, the very efficient medical superintendent of the department for the insane, will serve to complete the view here given of the operations of the Institution.

From the foundation of the Hospital in 1751, to the date of the report, January 1st, 1851, 6062 insane patients had been admitted and treated, of whom 1000 were on the charity list. In the ten years which had elapsed from the opening of the present buildings, 1806 patients were received, of whom 448 were indigent Pennsylvanians, who were supported at the cost of $67,410 46 to the income of the Hospital, and most of whom would have remained without treatment but for this charitable provision. In addition to this number received without any charge, 666 were admitted at rates below the actual cost of their support; and those paying most largely had accommodations and advantages not procurable in private families, even at a much greater cost.

When the new house was first opened, 94 patients were received from the City Hospital. This number was gradually increased, till at one time in the year 1850, 235 were under care; and the average number in the last year was 219, nearly filling the house at all times, and often crowding it to its utmost capacity.

In judging of the efficiency of the treatment of the insane by the statistical results, it is necessary to take into consideration the fact, that all classes of insane persons are received into the Institution, without reference to the duration or curability of the disease. It is obvious that a much smaller proportion of these will be restored to health than of patients admitted while the disease is still curable. This statement, however, refers only to the patients who pay more or less for their support. The number of charity patients allowed to be in the house at one time has been fixed at 40, which is as many as the funds will allow. In relation to these the wise regulation has been adopted, to admit only recent

To complete this view of the beneficial operations of the Institution, it remains only to say that three hundred medical students have annually, for several years, been in attendance upon the practice of the house, and upon the clinical lectures delivered there, yielding a yearly revenue of three thousand dollars, and enjoying in their turn opportunities for improvement, the benefits of which to themselves and the several communities in which they may practise their profession, are quite incalculable.

The whole expense of supporting the Institution, from its foundation, not including the cost of the buildings, has been somewhat over one million and a half of

and curable cases, and to retain them only for a limited period, or so long as there may be a reasonable prospect of benefit. By such a plan it is very obvious that incomparably more good is effected than if the number were allowed to be filled by incurable patients, who would remain an indefinite length of time in the Hospital, each one probably excluding many who might be restored to health.

Of the 1806 patients received during the ten years from January 1st, 1841, to the date of the report, 213 remained, and 1593 had died or been discharged. Of the latter number the deaths were 176, the discharges 1417. Of the persons discharged, 843 were cured, 137 much improved, 234 improved, and only 203 stationary. Thus it appears that, upon an average of all the admissions, about 53 per cent. are perfectly restored, 61 per cent. either restored to health or greatly improved, and 76 per cent. either cured or in some degree improved; which must be allowed to be a large proportion, when the character of the admissions is considered, and strongly evincive of the favourable operation of the lenient mode of treatment adopted in the house. It is probable that, were recent cases only admitted, considerably more even than the largest per centage mentioned would end in perfect recovery; a strong argument in favour of an early resort to Hospitals in cases of insanity.

dollars; and the cost of each patient, on the average, has been thirty dollars; but it must be recollected that many chronic patients, especially of the insane, were in the house for months and years, and some for many years; and that the comparatively large expenditures on some of the wealthy insane who could afford to pay, have contributed considerably to swell the general average.

There is reason to believe that misapprehensions have prevailed to a greater or less extent in the community in relation to our Institution, which have in some degree affected its popularity. Upon these I would say a few words before we part.

In the first place, we not unfrequently hear it referred to as the Quaker Hospital; and a disposition has probably existed, in some degree, to leave the burthen of its support to those who were supposed to enjoy the honour and advantages of controlling it. Now, if the fact that members of the Society of Friends have from its very embryo state cherished and sustained it, and have at all times freely contributed money and personal service towards its maintenance, entitles it to be considered as the Quaker Hospital, we must with all humility submit to the sectarian designation; but that it is now or ever has been governed exclusively by Friends; that the peculiar views of this religious sect have ever been especially inculcated or its interests consulted; that members of that Society have beyond their fair share reaped any of the honours and emoluments connected with it, is not true. In looking over the minutes of the Board of Managers for a century, I do not remember

once to have met with a reference to the Society of Friends. Among the poor admitted to its charity from the foundation to the present time, unless perhaps a few of the insane, I doubt whether there has been a single Quaker. Of the Physicians and Surgeons, and all other professional officers, by far the larger proportion has belonged to other sects; and, if a considerable number of the Managers have always been chosen from among the Friends, this has been owing to the confidence reposed in them by the contributors, who are of all sects, and all shades of religious sentiment. The truth is, that the Institution is quite free from sectarian bias. It is open indiscriminately to all. Any one, whatever may be his religious attachments, may become a contributor; the contributors may elect whom they please as Managers; the Managers are bound, in their selection of officers, to be guided by qualification and not by profession of faith; and every patient in the Hospital may have recourse to the religious counsel or ministration of the clergyman of his own choice. It is to be hoped, therefore, if aid has ever been withheld from the Institution upon this ground, that the feeling may operate no longer; and that the willingness to yield it support may be as diffusive as its own charity.

Another injurious impression is that the Hospital is indisposed to receive the poor; that patients of this class find difficulty in gaining admission; that all chronic cases of the kind are excluded; and that, in fine, it is a great boarding house, managed with the view of making profit out of the sick rather than to assist the destitute. Nothing can be more groundless than this impression.

The fact simply is, that the whole revenue from all sources is directly or indirectly applied to the support of the sick poor. It is well known that all recent accidents, if brought to the door within twenty-four hours from their occurrence, are admitted without question. All cases of disease, whether acute or chronic, are received, if it appears to the physician that they are susceptible of relief. The Institution is not an asylum for the support of the destitute, but an Hospital for their cure when diseased. Patients who are altogether beyond the reach of treatment are not admitted, because they would exclude others who might be benefitted, and thus greatly narrow the bounds of useful action. The only restraints upon admission are those rendered necessary by the *limited* pecuniary means of the Hospital. The reception of pay-patients is certainly in no way injurious. On the contrary, it is an extension of the charity. They are charged little more than is expended on them; and this little, whatever it may be, goes to increase the ability of the Hospital to receive the poor. The pay-patient is thus better accommodated than he would be at an equal cost in a private house; and at the same time is contributing to the support of others who are able to pay nothing. The whole operation of the Institution is beneficent.

There is yet one other point to which I would call the attention of the audience. It is said that the Hospital is rich; that it needs no further aid in the extension of its charity. This is a grievous error, and one calculated to do much evil if uncorrected. Let me state the case as plainly as possible. The capital of

the Institution is a sacred fund, which cannot be encroached on without a virtual violation of the charter; without at least a violation of good faith towards those from whom that fund was derived; without a robbery of the future for the benefit of the present. It is only the income which can be justly expended. Well! that income is expended; all of it; and it is expended exclusively upon poor patients. Of these it supports about one hundred and twenty, exclusive of the insane; and it can support no more. Much unoccupied space has been gained in the Hospital buildings by the removal of the insane; and still more will have been gained when the alterations now in progress shall be completed. There is or will be room for one hundred and fifty additional charity beds. Now is it not a duty to fill this empty space; to prevent so great a waste? The expense of building has been incurred; the necessary interior organization has been effected; additional patients will cost only their food and medicine. It *is* a duty to supply this void, which is hungering and thirsting for the gifts of charity. But to whom does this duty belong? To those, certainly, who can afford to give. I would press this matter on the consciences of all who hear me. Here is a mode in which bounty can be most efficiently bestowed; the greatest amount of good produced at the least possible expense. I do not ask for immediate contribution. But let the fact rest in your remembrance. When your hearts may warm to benevolence under the smiles of prosperity; when gratitude for the favours of Heaven may overflow in compassionate kindness for the unfortunate; let the voice of this opportunity whisper

its claims to your conscience; and, whether disposed to give at once of your superfluity, or to leave memorials of a beneficent spirit behind you, do not forget the want that is here crying out for relief.

In thus urging the claims of this Institution, I would not be understood as in the least degree disparaging those of others whether in existence or in prospect. I know that there is a disposition abroad for the establishment of other Hospitals; and there is room for more. Happily it is one of the glorious qualities of benevolence that it expands the heart into which it is once admitted. The glow of satisfaction which follows a good deed prompts to its repetition. Most happily, too, the warmth of one bosom spreads a sympathetic warmth to others. While advocating, therefore, the interests of our Hospital, I feel that I am advocating also those of charity in general; and that, if these remarks are fortunate enough to strike one spark into the bosom of benevolence, it may kindle a flame, which, by its genial warmth, may contribute to the bursting forth of the buds of other charities into flower and fruit.

Finally, permit me to say; I do not ask your countenance for the Pennsylvania Hospital upon any mere secular grounds; I do not call upon your pride as citizens in an Institution which has long been the boast of our town and State; I do not appeal to the associations which the very name must call up with the great and revered who have in various ways been connected with it; I do not ask for the gratitude which the inestimable services of a century to this community might seem to claim; I simply state that it affords you at this moment

the opportunity of doing more good in proportion to the cost than can perhaps be done in any other way; that the streams of your charity, if directed towards this field of usefulness, will not be wasted through the poverty of the soil, but will find it well prepared to yield richly under their vivifying influence.

APPENDIX I.

CHARTER

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

ANNO VIGESIMO QUARTO.
GEORGII II. REGIS.

At a general Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, begun and holden at Philadelphia, the fourteenth day of October, Anno Domini, 1750, and from thence continued by adjournments to the sixth day of May, 1751.

An ACT to encourage the establishing of an HOSPITAL *for the relief of the sick poor of this Province, and for the reception and care of lunaticks.*

Preamble. "WHEREAS the saving and restoring useful and laborious members to a community, is a work of publick service, and the relief of the sick poor is not only an act of humanity but a religious duty; and whereas there are frequently, in many parts of this province, poor

distempered persons, who languish long in pain and misery under various disorders of body and mind, and being scattered abroad in different and very distant habitations cannot have the benefit of regular advice, attendance, lodging, diet, and medicines, but at a great expense, and, therefore often suffer for want thereof; which inconveniency might be happily removed, by collecting the patients into one common Provincial Hospital, properly disposed and appointed, where they may be comfortably subsisted, and their health taken care of at a small charge, and by the blessing of God on the endeavours of skilful physicians and surgeons, their diseases may be cured and removed. And whereas it is represented to this Assembly, that there is a charitable disposition in divers inhabitants of this province to contribute largely towards so good a work, if such contributors might be incorporated with proper powers and privileges for carrying on and completing the same, and some part of the publick money given and appropriated to the providing a suitable building for the purposes aforesaid.

"Therefore, for the encouragement of so useful, pious, and charitable a design, we pray that it may be enacted, And be it enacted, by the honourable *James Hamilton*, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor under the honourable THOMAS PENN, and RICHARD PENN, Esquires, true and absolute proprietaries of the province of Pennsylvania, and counties of New-Castle, Kent

and Sussex, upon Delaware, by and with the advice and consent of the representatives of the freemen of the said province in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful to and for all persons, each of whom shall have contributed or subscribed the sum of ten pounds or more, towards founding an Hospital, for the reception and relief of lunaticks, and other distempered and sick poor within this province, or as many of them as shall think fit to assemble and meet on the first day of the month called July next; and for all persons who shall thereafter contribute the like sum of ten pounds or more (together with the said first subscribers) or so many of them as shall think fit to assemble and meet on the second day of the first week, in the month called May, yearly forever, at some convenient place in the city of Philadelphia, then and there to elect by ballot, twelve fit and suitable persons of their own number to be Managers of the said contribution and Hospital, and one other person to be Treasurer of the same, until the next election; and farther, to make such laws, rules and orders, as shall appear to them the said contributors met, or the major part of them, to be good, useful and necessary, for the well governing, ordering and regulating the said Hospital, and for the regulation of the future elections of managers, treasurer and other necessary officers and ministers thereof, and for limiting and appointing their number, trust and au-

Subscribers impowered to meet.

And to elect managers and make rules.

thority, and generally for the well ordering all other things concerning the government, estate, goods, lands, revenues, as also all the business and affairs of the said Hospital: All which laws, rules, and orders, so to be made as aforesaid, shall be from time to time inviolably observed by all concerned according to the tenor and effect of them, provided they be not repugnant to the laws of England or this government, and are approved by the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Attorney-General of this province for the time being, under their hands and seals. And the said contributors shall be, and are hereby made a body corporate in law, to all intents and purposes, and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue, or be sued, plead, or be impleaded, by the name of *The Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital*, in all courts of judicature within this province, and by that name, shall and may receive and take any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly value of *one thousand pounds*, of the gift, alienation, bequest, or devise of any person or persons whomsoever; and of any goods or chattels whatsoever; and the said contributors are hereby impowered to have and use one common seal in their affairs, and the same at their pleasure to change and alter.

Rules to be approved, &c.

Contributors incorporated.

Corporate name.

Limitation of estate.

"Provided, nevertheless, That no general meeting of the said contributors, nor any persons acting under them shall employ any money or other estate, expressly given or added

Money, &c., expressly given to the capital stock not to be expend-

to the capital stock of the said Hospital, in any other way than by applying its annual interest or rent towards the entertainment and care of the sick and distempered poor, that shall be from time to time brought and placed therein, for the cure of their diseases, from any part of this province, without partiality or preference.

ed, but its interest only.

"And for the further encouragement of this beneficent undertaking, *Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when the said contributors shall have met and chosen their managers and treasurer as aforesaid, and shall have raised by their contributions, a capital stock of *two thousand pounds* value (the yearly interest or rent of which is to be applied to the accommodating of the sick poor in the said Hospital, free of charge for diet, attendance, advice and medicines) and shall make the same appear to the satisfaction of the Speaker of the Assembly for the time being; that then it shall and may be lawful for the said Speaker of the Assembly, and he is hereby required to sign an order or orders on the provincial treasurer, or trustees of the loan-office, for the payment of *two thousand pounds*, in two yearly payments, to the treasurer of the said Hospital, to be applied to the founding, building, and furnishing of the same.

When 2000*l*. is raised by subscription, 2000*l*. more to be ordered out of the treasury.

"*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the accounts of the disbursements of the said *two thousand pounds*, so ordered by the Speaker of the Assembly aforesaid, or any part thereof that shall be hereafter

Accounts to be made up and published annually.

expended, as the case may be, and of the rents, products and interests of any real or personal estates or sums of money charitably given to the use of the said Hospital, together with a list of such donations, shall be fairly drawn out and published annually in the Gazette, or other newspapers; and the Managers of the said Hospital shall at all times, when required, submit the books, accounts, affairs, and œconomy thereof, to the inspection and free examination of such visitors as may from time to time be appointed by the Assembly of this province, to visit and inspect the same.

Visitors to be appointed.

"*Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if at any time hereafter, there should not be a constant succession of contributors to meet yearly and chuse managers as aforesaid, then the said Hospital, and the estate and affairs thereof, shall be in the management, and under the direction of such persons as shall be from time to time appointed by act of General Assembly of this province for that purpose."

II.

ABSTRACT OF THE RULES OF THE HOSPITAL NOW IN FORCE.

The CONTRIBUTORS meet regularly every year, on the first Monday in May, and elect a Board of Managers and a Treasurer. They also meet at other times when called together by the Managers, upon a notice of at least ten days.

The MANAGERS meet upon the last Monday of every month, and at such other times as they may deem necessary to transact the business of the Institution.

At the first meeting after their election, they choose by ballot the medical and other officers of the Hospital.

A committee of two of the Board, called the ATTENDING MANAGERS, is appointed monthly, whose business is to keep a constant supervision over the concerns of the Institution. This committee attends at the Hospital in the city twice every week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 10 o'clock A. M., and at the Hospital for the Insane once a week, on Saturday afternoon.

The TREASURER, after his election, gives sufficient security for the due performance of his office, and once in three months, or oftener if required, renders his accounts to the Managers.

Of the Officers of the Hospital in the City.

The PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, and OBSTETRICIANS, are chosen from contributors to the Hospital, and must be at least thirty years of age.

They constitute a Medical Board, which has the power to arrange the periods and succession of attendance at the Hospital, under general regulations made by the managers.

One Physician, one Surgeon, and one Obstetrician are on duty at the same time, the first two serving for four months, the last for six months continuously in the same year. They attend at the Hospital twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 12 o'clock in the morning. The attending Physician and Surgeon also visit the Hospital daily, at such hour as they may deem most convenient. Their duties are to admit patients, to direct their treatment, and to regulate their respective wards in all that concerns the well-being of the sick. Each one of them is entitled to the admission of eight of his private pupils to attend the practice of the house.

Regular clinical instruction is given by them, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, to the students admitted to the Hospital. They also have the privilege of giving clinical instruction to a class of private pupils, upon the other days of the week, for which they may receive from the pupils such compensation as they may deem proper. Their attendance upon the patients, and clinical instruction to the general class of students on Wednesdays and Saturdays are gratuitous.

The Resident Physicians are graduates in medicine, reside in the house, and are severally elected for eighteen months. They have charge of the patients under the direction of the attending Physician and Surgeon, carry their prescriptions into effect, and execute the general medical rules of the house. They are never allowed to be all absent from the Hospital at the same time.

The Steward has the general care of the buildings and grounds, makes purchases for the house, keeps an

account of receipts and expenditures, and engages the nurses, domestics, &c., whom he has the power to discharge.

The MATRON attends to the general cleanliness and order of the house, and to the diet of the patients under the direction of the medical attendants, has a general control over the domestics, and jointly with the steward takes care that the nurses perform their duties properly.

The APOTHECARY resides in the house, from which he never absents himself without notice. His duty is to procure and prepare medicines, to put up prescriptions, and to keep his shop in proper order.

The CLERK AND LIBRARIAN performs such duties as usually appertain to the office of clerk, and also takes charge of the library, giving out the books to those who may have the privilege to take them, and seeing that they are duly returned.

PATIENTS. All cases of surgical injury are received at all times gratuitously into the house, when brought within twenty-four hours after the occurrence of the accident, and provided that the injury has been received within the limits of the State of Pennsylvania. Besides these, 80 patients are admitted on the charity list, 40 in the medical wards, 31 in the surgical, and 9 in the obstetrical. None are admitted with contagious diseases, and none whose cases are deemed hopelessly irremediable. After the free beds are filled, any patient, if not affected with contagious disease, may be admitted for a moderate compensation. No unmarried woman is received into the lying-in ward. The charity patients are retained, after admission, until recovery or death, or so long as any hope remains of doing them good.

Patients are not permitted to smoke in the wards, nor to play at any game of chance on the premises, nor to

use any alcoholic drinks unless by medical prescription, nor are they or their friends allowed to introduce liquor or provisions of any kind from without.

No patient is allowed to leave the Hospital, while under treatment, unless by the special permission of the physician and attending managers.

If any patient desire to see a Minister of the Gospel, and the physician do not deem it improper, in reference to the state of his disease, that he should do so, the steward gives notice to the person whose attendance is requested; but, except in such cases, religious exercises are not conducted in the wards.

Visitors to the patients and domestics are admitted at stated hours and days in the week (Mondays and Thursdays, from 3 P. M. to sunset); but except on these occasions, permission must be obtained from a manager; and those admitted are not allowed to ramble over the house and grounds.

Hospital for the Insane.

The Physician is the official head of this department; and, under the Board of Managers, has the general superintendence and control of all the persons employed. He resides on the premises, and devotes his whole time to the Institution. He has the whole direction of the medical, moral, and dietetic treatment of the patients. It is his duty to report annually to the Board the operations of the Hospital, and their results.

The Assistant Physician resides in the Hospital, and, under the direction of the Physician, devotes his whole time to its service. He prepares the medicines and superintends their administration; keeps records of the cases; remains as much as possible with the patients, contributing to their comfort and welfare; and keeps a

watchful oversight of the attendants, so as to prevent or report neglect or improper conduct. He cannot absent himself from the Hospital without the knowledge and consent of the Physician.

The duties of the STEWARD and MATRON are essentially the same as those of the similar officers of the Hospital in the city.

PATIENTS are admitted upon a certificate of insanity signed by a respectable graduate in medicine, after a written application from some near relative or friend. Idiots and patients with the delirium of drunkards are not received.

Forty indigent patients are admitted on the charity list. The conditions are that their cases shall offer a fair chance of cure, and that security be given by some responsible resident of the City or County of Philadelphia for their clothing while in the house, and their removal when discharged. They are admitted by the Attending Managers, for a period not exceeding six months; but, if at the expiration of that time, a reasonable expectation of cure remains, their stay may be protracted.

Patients who are able to pay are admitted by any one of the Managers. The rate of board is regulated by the pecuniary means of the patients, and the kind of accommodation required. The lowest rate for residents of Pennsylvania is $3 50 a week, and for others $5 00. None are admitted for a shorter time than three months, for which period the board is required in advance; and, if the patient is removed within that period, without the advice and consent of the Physician, none of the money is returned. When special attendance is required, they are to be provided by the Physician of the Hospital, and the expense charged to the patient. Security is in all cases required from some responsible resident of the City

or County of Philadelphia for the payment of the board and other expenses.

Visitors are admitted from 10 A. M. to sunset, on all days of the week except Sundays; but on the afternoon of Saturdays, they are admitted only upon special business with the Attending Managers, or one of the officers of the house. They are not allowed to enter the wards occupied by the patients, without permission from the Physician, or in his absence from the Assistant Physician; and must be accompanied in their visits by one of these officers or by the Steward or Matron. It is expressly prohibited to furnish the inmates of the Hospital with tobacco in any form, and to receive or deliver any letter, parcel, or package, without the approval of the Physician.

Of the Library.

The following persons are allowed to take books out of the library: 1. All who are entitled to attend the practice of the Hospital, so long as this right continues; 2. All who have paid twenty-five dollars in one sum for the privilege, and to these it belongs for life; 3. The Managers, Treasurer, and Physicians of the Hospital, during their service, and all of these for life who have served the Institution five years; and 4. All officers of the Institution whom the Library Committee may direct. The right is in no case transferable.

They who have only a temporary right to attend the Hospital are required to deposit ten dollars as security, which is afterwards returned. Of those having a permanent right this deposit is not required. But every one having the privilege of using the library must, before he receives a book, sign a conditional obligation for a sum specified by the Library Committee, as security for his

observance of the rules of the library, and for the value of such books as may be lost or injured by him.

More than two books cannot be taken out at once without permission from the Library Committee; and none can be kept longer than four weeks without being returned. Fines are to be paid for violations of these rules; and compensation for all injuries and losses, together with a fine if required. The loss of one book in a set is considered as the loss of the whole. If compliance with the rules is refused, or gross misconduct committed, the Managers may declare the right of the offender forfeited.

The Library Committee may grant the use of the books to scientific men for a limited period, or on special occasions; but this privilege is not to be extended to more than six persons at the same time.

Certain specified works of great value, or peculiarly liable to injury, are not permitted to leave the library without a written order from a member of the Library Committee; but facilities are given for their examination at the Hospital.

The books are given out by the Librarian, every day (except Sunday) from 11½ to 12½ o'clock.

III.

MANAGERS AND TREASURERS.

The following is a list of those who have served as Managers and Treasurers from the commencement of the Institution to the present time; with the date of their respective elections, and the length of time they continued in office.

Managers.	Elected.	Resigned.	Served the Institution.
Joshua Crosby	1751	1755	4 years (died).
Benjamin Franklin	1751	1757	6 years.
Thomas Bond	1751	1752	1 year.
Samuel Hazard	1751	1754	3 years.
Richard Peters	1751	1752	1 year.
Israel Pemberton, Jr.	1751	1779	28 years.
Samuel Rhoads	1751	1781	30 years.
Hugh Roberts	1751	1756	5 years.
Joseph Morris	1751	1757	6 years.
John Smith	1751 1761	1756 1762	6 years.
Evan Morgan	1751 1753	1752 1763	11 years.
Charles Norris	1751	1752	1 year.
Isaac Jones	1752 1760 1764	1756 1762 1773	15 years and 5 mo's (died).
John Reynell	1752	1780	28 years.
William Griffitts	1752	1753	1 year and 5 months.
Thomas Lawrence, Jr.	1752	1753	1 year.
Joseph Fox	1753	1756	2 years and 7 months.
William Grant	1754	1756	2 years.
Thomas Crosby	1755	1757	1 year and 11 months.
Daniel Roberdeau	1756 1766	1758 1776	12 years.
Charles Jones	1756	1761	5 years.
Isaac Greenleaf	1756	1771	15 years.
Joseph Richardson, Mer't	1756	1770	17 years and 6 mo's (died).
Jacob Duchee	1756	1758	1 year and 9 months.
Plunket Fleeson	1757	1759	2 years.
Anthony Benezet	1757	1758	1 year.
John Sayre	1757	1758	9 months.

Managers.	Elected.	Resigned.	Served the Institution.
Stephen Shewell	1758	1760	2 years.
Thomas Gordon	1758	1766	8 years.
Samuel Mifflin	1758	1760	2 years.
James Pemberton	1758	1780	22 years.
Jacob Lewis	1759	1774	15 years.
John Mease	1760	1768	7 years and 10 mo's (died).
Henry Harrison	1762	1776	3 years and 9 mo's (died).
Thomas Wharton	1762	1769	7 years.
John Gibson	1763 1767	1764 1770	3 years and 7 months.
Joseph Redman	1766	1767	1 year and 1 month.
John Nixon	1768	1772	4 years.
Joseph Morris	1769	1781	12 years.
*Isaac Cox	1770	1776	5 years and 8 mo's (died).
William Logan	1770	1775	4 years and 6 months.
Thomas Mifflin	1771	1773	1 year and 11 months.
Thomas Wharton	1772	1779	7 years.
Edward Penington	1773	1779	6 years.
Robert Strettell Jones	1773	1781	8 years.
George Roberts	1774	1776	2 years and 3 months.
Thomas Fisher	1775	1776	1 year and 3 months.
Joseph Swift	1776	1786	9 years and 9 months.
William West	1776	1778	2 years.
Jacob Shoemaker	1776	1781	5 years.
William Morrell	1776	1782	6 years and 8 months.
Samuel Powell	1778	1780	2 years.
Joshua Howell	1779	1782	3 years.
Samuel Pleasants	1779	1781	2 years.
Peter Reeve	1779	1786	7 years.
George Mifflin	1780	1785	5 years and 2 mo's (died).
Thomas Franklin	1780	1783	3 years.
Tench Coxe	1780	1781	1 year.
Reynold Keene	1781	1790	9 years and 7 months.
Jonathan Shoemaker	1781	1790	9 years and 1 month.
Owen Jones, Jr.	1781	1795	13 years and 9 months.
Isaac Wharton	1781	1784	3 years.
Josiah Hewes	1781	1812	30 years and 5 months.
John Morton	1781	1785	3 years and 8 months.
Adam Hubley	1782	1784	2 years and 4 months.
Nathaniel Falconer	1782 1784	1783 1790	6 years and 6 months.
Andrew Doz	1783	1788	5 years.
Thomas Moore	1783	1788	5 years.
Samuel Howell	1784	1789	4 years and 5 months.

* It appears from the minutes of the Board, that Isaac Cox was lost at sea, on his return from the Island of New Providence, in the winter of 1775-6.

Managers.	Elected.	Resigned.	Served the Institution.
William Hall	1785	1787	1 year and 11 months.
Samuel Coates	1785	1825	40 years and 4 months.
John Paschall	1786	1795	8 years and 10 mo's (died).
Thomas Penrose	1786	1798	12 years.
Richard Rundle	1787	1789	2 years.
Samuel Clark	1788	1802	13 years and 6 mo's (died).
Pattison Hartshorne	1788	1823	35 years.
Elliston Perot	1789	1806	17 years and 2 months.
Bartholomew Wistar	1789	1796	7 years.
Cornelius Barnes	1790	1793	3 years and 5 mo's (died).
Lawrence Seckel	1790	1820	29 years and 9 months.
William McMurtrie	1791	1794	3 years.
Thomas Morris	1793	1809	15 years and 11 mo's (died).
Samuel M. Fox	1794	1797	3 years.
Robert Waln	1795	1800	5 years and 2 months.
James Smith, Jr.	1795	1805	10 years.
Israel Pleasants	1796	1800	4 years.
John Dorsey	1797	1804	7 years.
Robert Smith, Merchant	1798	1805	7 years.
Zaccheus Collins	1800	1822	22 years.
Paschall Hollingsworth	1800	1812	12 years.
Richard Wistar	1803	1806	3 years and 4 months.
Joseph Lownes	1804	1820	16 years.
Peter Brown	1805	1811	6 years and 7 mo's (died).
Edward Penington	1805	1820	15 years.
Zachariah Poulson	1806	1808	1 year and 10 months.
William Poyntell	1806	1811	5 years and 2 mo's (died).
Thomas Stewardson	1808	1841	33 years and 2 mo's (died).
Thomas P. Cope	1809	1828	19 years.
Reeve Lewis	1811	1814	3 years and 3 months.
Joseph S. Morris	1811	1817	5 years and 3 mo's (died).
Samuel W. Fisher	1812	1817	4 years and 9 mo's (died).
Joseph Watson	1812	1824	12 years and 5 months.
Mordecai Lewis	1814 1828	1818 1849	24 years and 9 months.
Israel Cope	1817	1828	11 years.
Thomas Morris	1817	1840	23 years and 9 months.
Henry Hollingsworth	1818	1823	5 years and 6 months.
Alexander Elmslie	1820	1827	7 years.
Matthew L. Bevan	1820	1828	7 years and 10 months.
Joseph Johnson	1820	1828	7 years and 10 months.
William L. Hodge	1822	1824	2 years.
Roberts Vaux	1823	1834	11 years.
Charles Roberts	1823	1844	21 years and 3 months.
William W. Fisher	1824	1838	13 years and 8 mo's (died).
Charles Watson	1824	1846	21 years and 2 months.
John Paul	1825	1844	18 years and 8 mo's (died).

Managers.	Elected.	Resigned.	Served the Institution.
Joseph R. Jenks	1827	1828	10 months.
Joseph Price	1828	1845	17 years and 6 months.
Alexander W. Johnson	1828	1848	20 years and 8 months.
John J. Smith	1828	1836	8 years and 7 months.
Bartholomew Wistar	1828	1841	13 years and 5 mo's (died).
Lawrence Lewis	1834		
James R. Greeves	1836 1842	1838	1 year and 7 months.
George Roberts Smith	1838	1850	12 years and 4 months.
Nathan Dunn	1838	1842	4 years.
William B. Fling	1841		
Frederick Brown	1841		
Isaac Elliott	1841	1842	1 year and 2 months.
George Stewardson	1842		
Jacob G. Morris	1844		
Mordecai L. Dawson	1844		
Clement C. Biddle	1846		
John Farnum	1846		
Mordecai D. Lewis	1848		
William Biddle	1849		
John M. Whitall	1851		

Of the above, the following were the successive Presidents of the Board:—

	Years.		Years.
1. Joshua Crosby	4	8. Josiah Hewes	22
2. Benjamin Franklin	2	9. Samuel Coates	13
3. John Reynell	23	10. Thomas Stewardson	16
4. Samuel Rhoads	1	11. John Paul	3
5. Peter Reeve	5	12. Mordecai Lewis	5
6. Samuel Howell	3	13. Lawrence Lewis.	
7. Reynold Keen	1		

Treasurers.	Elected.	Resigned.	Served the Institution.
John Reynell	1751	1752	1 year.
Charles Norris	1752	1756	4 years.
Hugh Roberts	1756	1768	12 years.
Samuel P. Moore	1768	1769	1 year.
Thomas Wharton	1769	1772	3 years.
Joseph King	1772	1773	13 months (died).
Joseph Hilborn	1773	1780	7 years.
Mordecai Lewis	1780	1799	18 years and 8 mo's (died).
Joseph S. Lewis	1799	1826	27 years.
Samuel N. Lewis	1826	1841	14 years and 2 mo's (died).
John T. Lewis	1841		

IV.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who have served the Institution as Physicians and Surgeons, in the order of their appointment; together with the date of their resignation or death, and their respective periods of service.

Physicians and Surgeons.	Elected.	Resigned.	Served the Institution.
Lloyd Zachary	1751	1753	1 year and 5 months.
Thomas Bond	1751	1784	32 years and 6 months.
Phineas Bond	1751	1773	21 years and 8 mo's (died).
Thomas Cadwalader	1751	1777	25 years and 6 months.
Samuel Preston Moore	1751	1759	7 years and 6 months.
John Redman	1751	1780	28 years and 6 months.
William Shippen	1753	1778	25 years and 2 months.
Cadwalader Evans	1759	1773	14 years and 1 mo. (died).
John Morgan	1773 1778	1777 1783	8 years and 11 months.
Charles Moore	1773	1774	10 months.
Adam Kuhn	1774 1782	1781 1798	22 years and 6 months.
Thomas Parke	1777	1823	45 years and 9 months.
James Hutchinson	1777 1779	1778 1793	15 years (died).
William Shippen, Jr.	1778 1791	1779 1802	11 years and 11 months.
John Jones	1780	1791	11 year and 1 mo. (died).
Benjamin Rush	1783	1813	29 years and 10 mo's (died).
John Foulke	1784	1794	10 years.
Caspar Wistar	1793	1810	16 years and 5 months.
Philip Syng Physick	1794	1816	22 years and 1 month.
Benjamin Smith Barton	1798	1815	17 years and 10 months.
John Redman Coxe	1802	1807	4 years and 9 months.
Thomas C. James	1807	1832	25 years and 10 months.
John Syng Dorsey	1810	1818	8 years and 6 mo's (died).
Joseph Hartshorne	1810	1821	11 years and 2 months.
John C. Otto	1813	1835	22 years and 4 months.
Samuel Colhoun	1816	1821	5 years.
Joseph Parrish	1816	1829	12 years and 8 months.
Thomas T. Hewson	1818	1835	16 years and 5 months.

Physicians and Surgeons.	Elected.	Resigned.	Served the Institution.
John Moore	1820	1829	9 years.
William Price	1821	1823	1 year and 10 months.
John Wilson Moore	1821	1827	5 years and 3 months.
Samuel Emlen	1823	1828	5 years (died).
John Rhea Barton	1823	1836	13 years and 5 months.
John K. Mitchell	1827	1834	7 years.
Benjamin H. Coates	1828	1841	12 years and 9 months.
Thomas Harris	1829	1840	11 years and 9 months.
Charles Lukens	1829	1839	10 years and 3 months.
Hugh L. Hodge	1832		
William Rush	1834	1837	3 years and 5 months.
George B. Wood	1835		
Jacob Randolph	1835	1848	12 years and 10 mo's (died).
George W. Norris	1836		
Thomas Stewardson	1838	1845	7 years.
Charles D. Meigs	1838	1849	10 years and 10 months.
Edward Peace	1840		
William Pepper	1842		
William W. Gerhard	1845		
George Fox	1848		
Joseph Carson	1849		

MEDICAL APPRENTICES AND RESIDENT PHYSICIANS.

The Apprentices were Students of Medicine when indentured to the Hospital, and usually graduated before leaving it.

	From.	To.	Served.
Jacob Ehrenzeller	1773	1778	5 years.
William Gardner	1786	1791	5 years.
Edward Cutbush	1790	1794	4 years.
Samuel Cooper	1792	1797	5 years.
Thomas Horsefield	1794	1799	5 years.
George Lee	1798	1802	4 years (died).
James Hutchinson, Jr.	1799	1804	5 years.
Joseph Hartshorne	1801	1806	5 years.
Samuel C. Hopkins	1804	1808	4 years.
Thomas Bryant, M. D.	1806	1807	1 year.
Philip Thornton	1806	1808	1 year and 9 months.
Samuel Betton, M. D.	1808	1808	6 months.
John Wilson Moore	1808	1813	5 years.
Benjamin S. Janney	1808	1813	5 years.
Wm. P. C. Barton, M. D.	1809	1809	4 months.
Samuel Colhoun, M. D.	1809	1810	1 year.

	From.	To.	Served.
Theodore Benson	1810	1813	3 years (died).
John Rhea Barton	1813	1818	5 years.
William Price, M. D.	1813	1814	1 year.
Benjamin H. Coates	1814	1819	5 years.
Jason O'B. Lawrence, M. D.	1814	1815	6 months.
Warwick P. Miller	1815	1819	4 years (died).
George Balfour	1818	1819	9 months.
Thomas H. Ritchie	1819	1823	4 years.
Reynell Coates	1819	1823	4 years.
Thomas Flanner	1819	1820	9 months.
Robert J. Clark, M. D.	1820	1821	9 months.
Southey H. Satchell, M.D.	1823	1824	1 year.
Charles B. Jaudon, M. D.	1823	1824	10 months.

The three last-named gentlemen served for unfinished terms of preceding apprentices. From this time, it was resolved to elect graduates of medicine *only* as

RESIDENT PHYSICIANS.

	From.	To.	Served.
Caspar Wistar	1824	1826	2 years.
Caspar Morris	1824	1827	2 years.
John Rodman Paul	1825	1826	5 months.
Charles Mifflin	1826	1828	2 years.
James A. Washington	1827	1829	2 years.
George Fox	1828	1830	2 years.
Ralph Hammersly	1829	1830	1 year and 3 months (died)
Thomas Stewardson, Jr.	1830	1832	2 years.
George W. Norris	1830	1833	3 years.
Mifflin Wistar	1832	1834	2 years.
Thomas S. Kirkbride	1833	1835	2 years.
William W. Gerhard	1834	1836	2 years.
James A. McCrea	1835	1837	2 years.
Joshua M. Wallace	1836	1838	2 years.
Henry H. Smith	1837	1839	2 years.
John F. Meigs	1838	1840	2 years.
Alfred Stillé	1839	1841	2 years.
Anthony E. Stocker	1840	1842	2 years.
Edward Hartshorne	1841	1843	2 years.
Moore Robinson	1842	1842	8 months (died).
Samuel Hollingsworth	1842	1843	5 months.
Ellerslie Wallace	1843	1844	1 year.
Fitzwilliam Sargent	1843	1845	2 years.

	From.	To.	Served.
John D. Logan	1844	1846	2 years.
Robert P. Harris	1845	1847	2 years.
Henry Hartshorne	1846	1848	2 years.
Wm. McKennan Morgan	1847	1848	1 year and 4 months.
Spencer Sergeant	1848	1850	2 years.
Moreton Stillé	1848	1849	8 months.
James J. Levick	1849	1851	2 years and 3 months.
Francis W. Lewis	1849	1850	1 year.
Wm. H. Gobrecht	1850	1851	1 year.
William Hunt	1850		
Addinell Hewson	1851		
Richard A. F. Penrose	1851		

APOTHECARIES.

	From.	To.	Served.
Jonathan Roberts	1752	1755	2 years and 4 months.
John Morgan	1755	1756	1 year and 1 month.
John Bond	1756	1758	2 years.
James A. Bayard	1758	1759	1 year.
John Davis	1767	1768	7 months.
William Smith	1770	1773	2 years and 10 months.
Thomas Boulter	1773	1773	2 months.
James Hutchinson	1773	1775	2 years and 1 month.
James Dunlap	1775	1776	1 year.
Peter Yarnall	1780	1781	1 year and 5 months.
Gustavus F. Kielman	1781	1782	1 year and 4 months.
James Hartley	1782	1784	1 year and 3 months.
*Nicholas B. Waters	1784	1787	3 years and 1 month.
Graham Hoskins	1821	1823	2 years.
Robert Harris	1823	1824	10 months.
Samuel C. Sheppard	1824	1825	1 year and 2 months.
Newberry Smith, Jr.	1825	1829	4 years.
Franklin R. Smith	1829	1831	2 years.
John Conrad	1831		

* From 1787 to 1821, the duties of the Apothecary were performed by the Medical Apprentices.

V.

STEWARDS AND MATRONS OF THE HOSPITAL.

Stewards.	From.	To.	Served.
Matthew Taylor	1758	1759	1 year.
*George Weed	1760	1767	7 years and 3 months.
*Robert Slade	1768	1769	1 year and 2 mo's (died).
John Saxton	1773	1776	3 years.
*John Story	1776	1780	4 years.
Joseph Henszey	1780	1796	16 years.
Francis Higgins	1796 1808	1803 1813	12 years and 3 mo's (died).
William Johnston	1803	1808	4 years and 8 months.
Samuel Mason	1813	1826	13 years.
Isaac Bonsall	1826	1830	4 years and 6 months.
Allen Clapp	1830	1849	18 years and 9 months.
William G. Malin	1849		

Matrons.	From.	To.	Served.
†Elizabeth Gardner	1751	1760	9 years.
Esther Weed	1760	1767	6 years and 8 mo's (died).
†Mary Ball	1767	1768	1 year and 5 months.
†Sarah Harlan	1768	1772	4 years and 5 mo's (died).
Sophia Saxton	1773	1776	3 years.
Mary Story	1776	1780	4 years.
Deborah Henszey	1780	1790	10 years and 3 mo's (died).
Mary Falconer	1790	1795	5 years.
Ann Henszey	1795	1796	9 months.
Hannah Higgins	1796 1808	1803 1813	12 years and 3 months.
Abigail Johnston	1803	1808	4 years and 8 months.
Mary Mason	1813	1826	13 years.
Ann Bonsall	1826	1830	4 years and 3 mo's (died).
Margaret Clapp	1830	1835	4 years and 5 mo's (died).
Margaret Robinson	1835	1835	4 months.
Elizabeth Clapp	1835	1842	6 years and 10 months.
Elizabeth Hooton	1842	1848	6 years.
Harriet P. Smith	1848		

* These also acted as Apothecaries.

† These ladies acted also as Stewards.

VI.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, 1751 TO 1851.

A.

1751 1776	William Allen, Esq., Chief Justice		$1269 33
1751	Stephen Anthony		26 67
"	John Armitt, cooper		53 33
1754	William Attwood		133 33
"	Alexander Allair		26 67
"	George Asbridge		26 67
"	Matthias Aspden		26 67
1755	Benjamin Armitage, Jr., smith		26 67
1759	Captain Henry Ash, mariner		26 67
1761	Martin Ashburn		26 67
"	Joshua Ash, Darby, Chester Co.		26 67
1764	William Ashbridge, Miller, Oxford Township		26 67
1767	Lawrence Anderson		26 67
1775	Joseph Allen		32 87
1781	Chamless Allen	£1 2*s.* 6*d.*	29 66
1786	" "	10 0 0	
1785	Richard Adams		26 67
1786	Joseph Anthony, merchant	10 0 0	293 33
1795	" "	100 0 0	
1786	Peter Aston		26 67
"	John Angres		26 67
1788	Thomas Affleck (in furniture)		40 00
1791	James Ash, Esq., Sheriff		26 67
"	Thomas Powell Anthony		26 67
1801	Robert Annesley, merchant		30 00
1806	Robert Adams, merchant		50 00
1809	John Ashley		100 00
1821	William Abbott, brewer		30 00
1832	Robert Andrews		27 00
1833	Thomas Astley		30 00
"	William V. Anderson, grocer		30 00
1841	Richard Ashhurst, merchant		26 67
"	Lewis R. Ashhurst, merchant		26 67
1845	Joseph B. Andrews, lumber merchant		30 00
"	William Ashbridge		36 00

1847	John Ashhurst				$30 00
"	William L. Ashhurst				30 00

B.

1751	Anthony Benezet				$26 67
"	John Bleakley, shopkeeper				133 33
"	Dr. Thomas Bond				66 66
"	Dr. Phineas Bond				26 67
1752	Daniel Benezet	£15	0s.	0d.	74 66
1756	" "	13	0	0	
1752	John Bowman				32 00
"	William Branson, merchant				133 33
1754	John Bayley				26 67
"	William Ball, goldsmith				26 67
"	William Bard, merchant				26 67
"	John Baynton	10	0	0	88 00
1756	"	23	0	0	
1754	Gunning Bedford, carpenter				26 67
"	Philip Benezet, merchant				40 00
"	John Biddle				26 67
"	Samuel Bonnel, smith				26 67
"	Thomas Bourne				26 67
"	Thomas Brooks, bricklayer				26 67
"	Jeremiah Brown				26 67
"	George Bullock				28 80
"	John Bringhurst, merchant	10	0	0	82 78
1765	" "	21	0	11	
1755	William Bradford	3	0	0	26 67
1761	" "	7	0	0	
1755	John Bleakley, Sr.				53 33
"	Andrew Bankson				26 67
"	William Buckley	10	0	0	53 33
1786	" "	10	0	0	
1756	Henry Bossler, innkeeper				26 67
"	George Bensell				26 67
"	Samuel Burge	15	4	6	107 26
1761	"	25	0	0	
1756	James Benezet				48 70
"	George Bryan				48 70
1758	John and Jacob Bankson				26 67
"	John Bissell, smith				26 67
"	Joseph Baker				27 07
"	William Bingham, Sr.	20	0	0	96 85
1765	" "	16	6	5	
1759	John Bell				26 67
"	Richard Blackham				26 67
1761	David Bacon, hatter				26 67

1761	James Bringhurst, house carpenter				$26 67
"	Joseph Bringhurst, cooper				26 67
"	Matthias Bush				26 67
"	John Baily (furniture)				26 67
1762	David Barclay and Sons, London				466 67
"	Davis Bassest				26 67
1763	Job Bacon, hatter	£10	0s.	0d.	35 75
1775	" "	3	6	8	
1763	Abraham Bickley, merchant				40 00
1764	David Beveridge, merchant				53 33
1781	William Bingham	30	0	0	
1791	" "	100	0	0	620 00
1797	" "	112	10	0	
1766	Captain Richard Budden				26 67
"	Elias Bland (fire engine)				53 33
"	Timothy Bevan, London				226 67
1767	Clement Biddle, merchant	10	0	0	
1772	" "	12	4	2	63 22
1780	" "	1	2	6	
1768	Robert Bass				40 00
"	John Bayard, merchant				26 67
1769	John Bringhurst, of Germantown				26 67
1770	William Barrell				26 67
1771	James Biddle, Esq.				26 67
"	George Bartram				26 67
1773	Morris Birkbeck, of Great Britain				26 67
1775	Barnabas Barnes				36 98
"	Edward Bonsall				26 67
1780	Hillary Baker				26 67
1786	Peter Baynton				27 20
"	Jacob Baker				26 67
"	Edward Bird				26 67
"	John Bartholomew				26 67
"	William Bradford, Jr.				26 67
"	Captain Thomas Bell				26 67
"	Robert Bridges				40 00
"	J. J. Burchell				26 67
"	Joseph Blewer				26 67
"	Daniel Byrnes				26 67
1787	Edward Brooks				26 67
1788	Cornelius Barnes				33 33
1793	Robert Buchanan, of Scotland				45 78
1794	David Breintnall				26 67
"	Frederick Boller				26 67
1795	Samuel Baker, hatter				133 33
1797	Paul Beck, Jr., merchant	22	10	0	
1813	" "	11	5	0	140 00
1818	" "	18	15	0	

1797	Peter Brown	£10	0s.	0d.	
1799	"	11	5	0	$98 66
1805	"	15	15	0	
1797	Samuel Blodget				100 00
1798	Dr. Benjamin S. Barton				60 00
1799	Joseph Ball, merchant	100	0	0	366 67
1815	" "	37	10	0	
1799	Andrew Brown, printer	52	10	0	513 33
1800	" "	140	0	0	
1801	Robert Barclay, merchant	37	10	0	200 00
1816	" "	37	10	0	
1802	George Branner, milkman				133 33
"	Anthony M. Buckley, merchant				36 00
"	Samuel Brown				40 00
1803	John Bacon, merchant				30 00
1804	Jacob Beninghove, tobacconist				26 67
1807	Thomas Biddle, broker				30 00
"	John Coates Brown, ship smith				45 20
"	William J. Brown				30 46
"	Curtis Bolton, merchant				50 00
1809	John Bolton, of Savannah	11	5	0	50 00
1818	" "	7	10	0	
1809	Matthew L. Bevan, merchant				50 00
1810	Horace Binney, Esq., attorney at law			$50	250 00
1845	" " "			200	
1812	Joshua Byron				50 00
1818	John R. Baker				50 00
1820	Charles Bird				58 00
1821	Joseph D. Brown			30	530 00
1845	" "			500	
1823	John Rhea Barton, M. D.				30 00
1824	Josiah Bunting, lumber merchant				50 00
1827	John Bell, M. D.				30 00
"	Franklin Bache, M. D.				30 00
1828	Edward Burd			100	150 00
1832	"			50	
1833	Theophilus E. Beesley, M. D.				27 00
1834	David S. Brown, merchant				26 67
"	Jeremiah Brown, merchant				26 67
"	William Henry Brown, merchant				26 67
1840	Frederick Brown, apothecary				27 00
1841	James H. Bradford, M. D.				27 00
1845	Clement C. Biddle				30 00
1846	John B. Biddle, M. D.				30 00
1847	Issac Barton				30 00
1848	Jacob T. Bunting				30 00
1849	William Biddle, apothecary				30 00
"	T. Hewson Bache, M. D.				30 00

1851	Samuel Bettle, Jr.					$30 00
"	William Bettle					30 00

C.

1751	Thomas Cadwalader, M. D.					66 66
"	Joshua Crosby, gentleman					266 67
1752	Thomas Crosby					120 81
1754	Samuel Caruthers, joiner					26 67
"	William Chancellor, M. D.					26 67
"	James Chattin, printer					26 67
"	James Child, merchant					99 05
"	John Church, of Wicaco					26 67
"	William Campfler, merchant					40 00
"	James Clulo, potter					26 67
1754	Thomas Clifford, merchant	£10	0*s.*	0*d.*		139 65
1756	" "	42	7	5		
1754	William Coleman, merchant	25	0	0		93 33
1756	" "	10	0	0		
1754	Jacob Cooper	10	0	0		37 33
1756	"	4	0	0		
1754	John Cresson, whitesmith					26 67
"	Matthias Culp, Innkeeper					26 67
"	William Cooper					26 67
1755	John Coates	10	0	0		32 80
1756	"	2	6	0		
1755	David Chambers, stonecutter					26 67
"	John Coates, Jr., brickmaker					40 00
"	Thomas Coates, Jr., brickmaker					26 67
"	James Coultas, mariner	15	0	0		306 66
1764	" "	100	0	0		
1755	Concord Township (Chester Co.)	10	0	0		107 40
1762	" "	30	5	7		
1756	Samuel Cheeseman, shoemaker					26 67
"	Matthew Clarkson	21	2	0		73 88
1766	"	6	12	0		
1756	Benjamin Chew, Esq.					66 66
"	Thomas Carpenter	21	0	2		82 69
1757	"	10	0	0		
1756	Redmond Conyngham					34 67
1757	Jonathan Cowpland, mariner					26 67
1758	Charles Coxe					66 67
"	Samuel Chancellor					26 67
1759	William Clifton, smith	10	0	0		62 67
1781	" "	2	5	0		
1799	" "	11	5	0		
1759	Peter Chevallier					65 06
1761	John Correy					26 67

1761	George Clymer, merchant	£10	0*s.*	0*d.*	
1765	" "	10	17	11	$863 72
1781	" "	3	0	0	
1761	James Chalmers, of Jamaica				53 33
"	Emanuel Carpenter, of Lancaster Co.				26 67
"	Daniel Clark				26 67
"	John Coxe, M. D.				32 40
"	Isaac Coxe	10	0	0	
1772	"	4	10	0	69 56
1773	"	11	11	9	
1761	William Coxe, Esq.				53 33
1762	Stephen Collins	15	0	0	
1772	"	4	10	0	52 00
1763	James Cresson, carpenter				26 67
1764	William Craig				53 33
1765	Thomas Clifford	17	4	5	
1772	"	11	0	2	75 27
1766	David Hayfield Conyngham				32 00
1771	John Cadwallader				133 33
"	Samuel Coates	10	0	0	
1772	"	11	11	9	
1785	"	15	0	0	384 23
1795	"	100	0	0	
1810	"	7	10	0	
1772	Joshua Cresson, merchant				40 00
"	Thomas Combe				30 69
1773	Thomas Corbyn, John Brown, and John Beaumont, of London, in medicine				446 66
1775	Joseph Crukshank, printer	11	4	0	
1781	" "	1	15	0	
1785	" "	5	0	0	201 20
1796	" "	50	0	0	
1801	" "	7	10	0	
1776	Isaac Coates				66 66
1780	John Clark, a loan office certificate sold for				26 67
"	Tench Coxe	10	0	0	
1781	"	10	2	6	53 66
1782	Joseph Copperthwaite				26 67
1785	Josiah Coates				26 67
1786	William Cox, chairmaker				26 67
"	William Coxe, Jr., merchant				26 67
"	John Chaloner				27 20
"	Samuel Caldwell				27 20
"	Curtis Clay				26 67
1787	Samuel Clark				26 67
1788	James Colbreath				26 67
"	Andrew Caldwell				26 67
1794	Samuel Coates, Jr.				26 67

1794	John Reynell Coates				$26 67
1795	Zaccheus Collins, merchant	£15	0s.	0d.	140 00
1802	" "	37	10	0	
1797	Joseph S. Coates				26 67
1798	Josiah L. Coates				26 67
"	Samuel Cooper, M. D.				40 00
"	Charles Caldwell, M. D.				100 00
"	John Redmond Coxe, M. D.	22	10	0	68 00
1819	" " "	3	0	0	
1799	Rachael Crukshank				26 67
1800	James Crukshank, book-seller				40 00
1801	Alexander Cook, soap-boiler				26 67
"	William Chancellor				50 00
1803	James W. Clement, merchant				30 00
1806	Eli Canby, merchant				40 00
"	Andrew Caldcleugh, merchant of N. C.				50 00
"	Lewis Clapier, merchant	37	10	0	200 00
1817	" "	37	10	0	
1807	Thomas Clayton, hatter				40 00
"	Nathaniel Chapman, M. D.				26 67
"	Charles Chauncy, attorney at law				40 00
1809	Thomas P. Cope, merchant	11	5	0	60 00
1848	" "	11	5	0	
1810	Samuel Calhoun, M. D.				40 00
1813	Jasper Cope, merchant				30 00
"	George M. Coates, seedsman				30 00
"	Thomas Cadwalader				30 00
1815	Turner Camac			$110	165 00
1816	"			55	
1815	Sarah Camac				60 00
1817	Israel Cope, merchant				50 00
"	Caleb Cresson				100 00
1819	Richard P. Cumming, coppersmith				30 00
"	John Coulter, merchant				44 00
1820	Benjamin Horner Coates, M. D.				26 67
1822	John Cooke, merchant				30 00
1826	J. Y. Clarke, M. D.				26 66
1831	Robert A. Caldcleugh				30 00
1833	Caleb Cope, merchant				30 00
1838	Thomas F. Cock, M. D.				30 00
1840	Allen Clapp, Steward Pennsylvania Hospital				30 00
"	Andrew D. Cash, conveyaneer				30 00
1845	Daniel W. Coxe				50 00
"	Edward Coles				50 00
"	John Curwen, M. D. (cases of stuffed birds), value				30 00
1847	Elliott Cresson				30 00
"	William Chancellor				30 00
1848	Robert Coleman				30 00
1849	Joseph Carson, M. D.				30 00

1849	Henry Cramond	$30 00
1851	Charles Conrad	30 00

D.

1752	David Deshler	£15	0s.	0d.	44 00
1781	"	1	10	0	
1754	William Dowell				66 66
"	Daniel Dupuy, silversmith				26 67
"	Andrew Doz	10	0	0	30 66
1781	"	1	10	0	
1754	Thomas Davis, merchant	10	0	0	82 45
1756	" "	20	18	5	
1754	Jacob Duchee, Esq.	10	0	0	61 33
1756	" "	13	0	0	
1754	Edward Duffield, watchmaker	10	0	0	58 00
1756	" "	6	15	0	
1763	" "	5	0	0	
1756	William Dilworth, carpenter				26 67
"	John Drinker, bricklayer	10	0	0	66 66
1774	"	15	0	0	
1757	David Davis (in lumber)				26 67
1758	Matthew Drason				40 00
1759	Robert Dixon, innkeeper				26 67
"	Henry Drinker	15	0	0	358 18
1765	"	19	6	4	
1796	"	100	0	0	
1759	William Denny				276 66
1761	Charles Dingee				26 67
1763	George Dillwyn, merchant	20	0	0	82 39
1765	" "	10	17	11	
1764	John Dickenson, Esq.	25	0	0	185 06
1765	" "	6	10	0	
1767	" "	25	0	0	
1772	" "	12	18	0	
1765	William Dickenson				33 33
1771	Sharpe Delany, druggist	10	0	0	266 67
1787	" " (medicines)	15	0	0	
1797	" "	75	0	0	
1771	Daniel Drinker, merchant				26 67
"	Samuel Duffield, M. D.				26 67
1772	Benedict Dorsey, grocer	15	0	0	90 00
1807	" "	18	15	0	
1773	Joseph Dean				30 90
1782	Henry Diering, of Lancaster				30 00
1785	Leonard Dorsey				26 67
"	William Dawson				26 67
1786	John Donnaldson				26 67

1786	William Delany					$26 67
1787	John David, silversmith					27 00
1793	John Dorsey					26 67
1794	Andrew Douglass					26 67
1795	Jonathan Dawes					30 00
"	John Dunlap, printer					133 33
1796	Abijah Dawes					400 00
1798	Robert Dawson, merchant					40 00
1801	William Dillwyn, of Great Britain	£37	10s.	0d.		400 00
1812	" "	112	10	0		
1805	William P. Dewees, M. D.					50 00
1807	Florimond Dusar, merchant					60 00
"	John Syng Dorsey, M. D.	14	1	3		87 50
1817	" "	18	15	0		
1808	Samuel F. Dawes, merchant					30 00
1809	John Dayton					30 00
1813	Jacob Downing					50 00
1815	David Jones Davis, M. D.	11	5	0		60 00
1816	" "	11	5	0		
"	Bernard Dahlgren					30 00
1827	Isaac Davis, tanner					26 67
1833	Nathan Dunn, merchant					30 00
"	Mordecai L. Dawson, brewer					30 00
1844	William H. Dillingham, attorney at law					30 00
1849	James Dundas					30 00

E.

1754	George Emlen, Sr., brewer					266 67
"	Samuel Emlen	13	10	0		
1760	"	9	12	0		
1761	"	10	0	0		174 26
1781	"	2	5	0		
1786	"	7	10	0		
1794	"	22	10	0		
1754	Jeremiah Elfreth					26 67
"	Thomas Ellis, glazier (in lead)					26 67
"	Edward Evans, shoemaker					26 67
1755	Joshua Emlen					26 67
1756	Jonathan Evans	27	4	8		
1762	"	10	0	0		153 60
1765	"	20	7	4		
1758	Robert Erwin	10	0	0		
1775	"	10	0	0		56 33
1781	"	1	2	6		
1758	James Eddy (in glass)					26 67
1761	Andrew Elliott					26 67
1766	Thomas Eastburn					26 67

1771	John Evans, hatter	£10	0s.	0d.		
1781	" "	1	8	0	$90	40
1795	" "	22	10	0		
1773	Joel Evans				30	90
1781	George Emlen, Jr.				33	11
1785	Thomas Ewing	10	0	0		
1804	"	5	0	0	40	00
1785	Paul Engle				26	67
1786	George Eddy				26	67
1787	Thomas Eddy				26	67
"	John Elliott, druggist				40	20
1796	John Elliott, Jr., druggist				30	00
1798	Samuel Elam, merchant of R. I.				50	00
"	Robert Elam, merchant of G. B.				50	00
"	Gervas Elam, merchant of G. B.				50	00
1800	Josiah Evans, plasterer				26	67
"	Edward Evans, plasterer				26	67
1802	Nathan Eyre, tailor	10	0	0		
1819	" "	7	10	0	46	66
1803	Hugh Ely, merchant				30	00
1806	Joseph Bennett Eves, merchant				100	00
"	Jonathan Evans, lumber merchant				27	00
1807	Charles C. Evans, carpenter				30	00
1809	Alexander Elmslie, merchant				50	00
1810	Ann K. Eyre				60	00
1813	Maria K. Eyre				40	00
1822	Samuel Emlen, M. D.				26	67
1826	Governeur Emerson, M. D.				30	00
1833	Isaac Elliott, conveyancer				30	00
"	Charles Evans, M. D.				30	00
1840	Thomas Evans, apothecary				27	00
1845	Charles Ellis, apothecary				30	00
1847	Adam Eckfeldt				30	00
1850	George M. Elkinton, soap-boiler				30	00

F.

1751	William Fishbourne				40	00
"	Joshua Fisher	10	0	0		
1804	"	22	10	0	86	66
1751	Enoch Flower	15	0	0		
1756	"	13	0	0	74	66
1751	Joseph Fox	25	0	0		
1756	"	7	6	1	112	81
1761	"	10	0	0		
1751	Benjamin Franklin, printer				66	67
1752	Richard Farmer, M. D.				26	67
"	Solomon Fussel, merchant				26	67
1754	Hugh Forbes				26	67

1754	William Franklin				$26 67
"	William Fisher	£10	0s.	0d.	143 14
1756	"	39	3	7	
1772	"	4	10	0	
1755	Standish Ford, innkeeper				26 67
"	David Franks				26 67
1756	Plunket Fleeson	18	13	5	79 12
1759	"	6	0	0	
1788	"	5	0	0	
1758	Judah Foulke				36 00
"	Samuel Fisher				26 67
"	Lester Falkner				26 67
1759	John Franks				66 67
1764	Ferdinand Farmer				53 33
"	Robert Field				26 67
1765	John Fothergill, M. D.				666 66
1768	Thomas Fisher	10	0	0	56 02
1772	"	11	10	2	
1768	Captain Nathaniel Falconer	10	0	0	76 66
1795	" "	18	15	0	
1770	Caleb Foulke				34 66
1771	Samuel Fisher, Jr.	10	0	0	30 67
1781	"	1	10	0	
1772	Thomas Forrest				66 66
1775	William Fisher, Jr.				36 98
"	John Field, merchant	13	9	7	329 27
1785	" "	10	0	0	
1795	" "	100	0	0	
1775	Samuel Fisher, hatter				29 33
1776	Ludwick Falkenstine				26 67
1782	William Forbes	10	0	0	53 33
1785	"	10	0	0	
1784	John Foulke, M. D.				32 00
1785	Miers Fisher	10	0	0	66 66
1798	"	15	0	0	
1786	William Folwell	10	0	0	76 67
1801	"	18	15	0	
1786	George Fox				40 00
"	Nalbro Frazer				26 67
"	Joseph Few				26 67
1794	Samuel M. Fox, merchant	18	15	0	316 67
1795	" "	100	0	0	
1796	James C. Fisher, merchant				100 00
1801	John Folwell, merchant				30 00
"	Samuel W. Fisher, merchant				100 00
1802	Walter Franklin, attorney at law				30 00
1807	Thomas W. Francis, merchant				100 00
1808	Redwood Fisher, merchant				30 00

1811	Robert Fielding, coach-maker	£187	10*s.*	0*d.*	$1600 00	
1812	" "	37	10	0		
1817	" "	375	00	0		
1819	Samuel Fox, brick-maker					50 00
1824	William W. Fisher					50 00
1826	Samuel M. Fox, M. D.					30 00
1829	William B. Fling					26 67
1833	Stephen G. Fotterall					30 00
1834	Alexander Fullerton, Jr., druggist					30 00
1835	George Fox, M. D.					26 67
1844	Samuel T. Fisher					30 00
1845	John Farnum, merchant		$30	00	60 00	
1848	" "		30	00		
1845	Mary P. Fisher					100 00
1848	Frederick Fraley					30 00

G.

1751	Thomas Græme, M. D.					53 33
"	Isaac Greenleafe	£20	0*s.*	0*d.*	$101 95	
1759	"	15	14	0		
1769	"	2	10	8		
1751	William Griffiths	10	0	0	61 33	
1756	"	13	0	0		
1754	George Gray, brewer					40 00
"	William Grant	10	0	0	80 81	
1756	"	20	6	1		
1754	Joseph Galloway	15	0	0	50 67	
1756	"	4	0	0		
1754	Isaac Garrigues					26 67
"	Joseph Gibbons					26 66
"	Walter Goodman					26 66
"	Thomas Gordon	10	0	0	159 23	
1759	"	49	14	3		
1754	Christian Grasshold, tailor					26 67
"	Robert Greenway					28 80
1755	Joseph Gray					26 67
"	Nathaniel Grubb					27 47
"	David George					26 67
"	Joseph Gamble, of Barbadoes					66 67
"	George Gray, Jr., Lower Ferry					53 33
1757	Sebastian Graff					53 33
"	John Goodwin, Jr.					26 67
1761	John Grandom, tailor					26 67
"	John Gibson	10	0	0	52 50	
1765	"	7	4	0		
1769	"	2	10	7		
1762	Lawrence Growdon, Esq.					133 33
"	William Gibbons					40 00

1763	Jacob Graff, bricklayer					$26 67
1765	Lord Adam Gordon					43 60
"	Andrew Henry Groth					53 33
1769	William Gale, of Jamaica					213 33
"	Henry Hale Graham, of Chester Co.					26 67
1776	James Glenn					82 66
1783	Samuel Garrigues, Jr.					26 67
1786	Stephen Girard	£10	0s.	0d.		
1792	"	12	14	10		
1795	"	100	0	0		
1802	"	112	10	0		
1806	"	37	10	0		
1809	"	75	0	0		4227 31
1811	"	75	0	0		
1813	"	37	10	0		
1815	"	750	0	0		
1816	"	375	0	0		
1788	Samuel P. Griffitts, M. D.					26 67
1790	Benjamin Gibbs					40 00
1795	Thomas Greeves, merchant					50 00
1796	Francis Gurney, merchant					30 00
"	Josiah Willard Gibbs					266 67
"	Thomas George, of Bloekley					30 00
"	Edward Garrigues, carpenter					27 00
1801	Peter Grellet, merchant					30 00
1806	Abraham M. Garrigues, merchant					30 00
1807	William Gerhard, furrier					30 00
1812	Thomas Gilpin					50 00
"	Joshua Gilpin					50 00
1815	Simon Gratz, merchant					30 00
1817	John R. Griffiths, slater	18	15	0		70 00
1819	" "	7	10	0		
1818	James R. Greeves, carpenter		$80	00		90 00
1819	" "		10	00		
1818	Samuel Griscom					30 00
1821	William Gibson, M. D.					40 00
1835	William W. Gerhard, M. D.					30 00
1836	Thomas George, iron merchant					30 00
1842	Benjamin Gerhard, attorney at law					28 00

H.

1751	David Hall	£10	0s.	0d.		
1754	"	10	0	0		
1766	"	10	0	0		146 66
1771	"	25	0	0		
1751	Adam Harker					26 67
"	Arent Hassert					66 66

1751	Joshua Howell	£10	0s.	0d.	
1756	"	4	0	0	
1759	"	20	0	0	$102 66
1772	"	4	10	0	
1751	John Hughes	10	0	0	
1756	"	21	0	2	130 14
1765	"	17	15	11	
1752	Samuel Hazard, merchant				26 67
1754	Edward Hicks				26 67
"	Charles Harrison				26 67
"	Michael Hillegas, merchant				32 53
"	George Hitner, shopkeeper				26 67
"	Enoch Hobart				26 67
"	Thomas Holland, merchant				26 67
"	Michael Holling, baker				26 67
"	Samuel Howell, merchant	10	0	0	44 66
1756	" "	6	15	0	
1754	William Hudson, farmer				26 67
1755	John Hatkinson				26 67
"	Hugh Hewes				26 67
1756	William Hopkins	18	5	2	63 09
1764	"	5	8	0	
1756	Thomas Hallowell, bricklayer				26 67
"	Joseph Hillborn, merchant	14	13	5	
1761	" "	10	0	0	383 12
1797	" "	119	0	0	
1756	Charles Humphreys				38 02
1757	Joshua Humphreys (in lumber)				26 67
"	Eleanor Hair				56 31
1758	John Head				53 33
"	Samuel House, merchant				26 67
"	Eden Haydock, plumber				26 67
"	Josiah Hewes	3	8	0	
1761	"	7	0	0	
1785	"	10	0	0	371 06
1795	"	100	0	0	
1808	"	18	15	0	
1759	James Hamilton, Governor				266 67
"	Benjamin Hooton				26 67
"	Robert Hamilton, of Manchester, Eng.				53 33
"	James Humphreys				75 51
"	Henry Harrison	56	9	2	194 01
1765	"	16	5	11	
1760	William Henderson				72 00
1761	Andrew Hannis				26 67
"	Roger Hunt, Esq.				26 67
"	Jonathan Harbine				26 67
1762	John Hunt				26 67
"	Adam Hoops				80 00

1762	Richard Hookley				$72 00
"	John Hannum, Esq.				26 67
"	Abraham Hendrick				26 67
"	Reuben Haines, brewer				133 33
1764	Benjamin Hammet, London				133 33
1764	Henry Hill				72 00
1765	John Howard				26 67
"	Amos Hillborn				43 45
"	Samuel Hudson, merchant	£16	6s.	5d.	
1772	" "	11	14	4	106 43
1781	" "	11	17	6	
1766	George Halneker				26 67
1768	William Hoffman, sugar-baker				26 67
"	Isaac Howell, brewer				26 67
"	Francis Hopkinson	10	0	0	38 66
1772	"	4	10	0	
1768	James Hunter, merchant				27 33
1769	Benjamin Harbeson, coppersmith				26 67
"	Jacob Harman	85	0	0	247 79
1775	"	7	18	5	
1771	Adam Hubley	10	0	0	
1772	"	11	11	9	84 23
1782	"	10	0	0	
1771	Thomas Harpur				40 00
1772	Samuel Howell, Jr.	11	11	9	45 90
1791	"	5	12	6	
1775	James Hartley	12	8	3	36 10
1781	"	1	2	6	
1775	William Hall				124 80
"	Captain Robert Hardie				26 67
1781	Israel Hallowell				28 67
"	John Hood				27 00
1782	John Hubley				26 67
1783	Hugh Howell				26 67
"	Robert Haydock				26 67
1785	John Head, Jr.				26 67
"	Samuel Hodgdon				26 67
"	Godfrey Haga, merchant	10	0	0	126 66
1795	" "	37	10	0	
1785	Pattison Hartshorne, merchant	15	0	0	306 66
1795	" "	100	0	0	
1785	Levi Hollingsworth	20	0	0	256 17
1802	"	76	1	4	
1786	Caspar Wistar Haines				26 67
"	John Hart	10	0	0	66 67
1805	"	15	0	0	
1786	Richard Hartshorne				26 67
1787	George Hunter, M. D.				29 10
"	Isaac Hazlehurst				26 67

1787	Joseph Henszey				$32 00
1793	Jacob Hiltzheimer				26 67
1795	Anna Head (Stewardson)				266 67
1796	Catharine Haines				266 67
"	Isaac Harvey, Jr., merchant	£11	5s.	0d.	80 00
1815	" "	18	15	0	
1797	Paschal Hollingsworth, merchant				50 00
1798	Francis Higgins, Steward of P. H.	10	0	0	71 09
1801	" "	16	13	2	
1800	James Hutton, ironmonger				26 67
1801	Adam Herkness, stonecutter				26 67
"	Thomas T. Hewson, M. D.				34 00
1803	Benjamin Horner, merchant	10	0	0	56 66
1805	" "	11	5	0	
1806	Henry Hollingsworth, merchant				40 00
"	Reuben Haines				100 00
1807	Joseph E. Howell				80 12
"	Philip Whitfield Harvey, of Dublin, printer				140 00
1810	Thomas Haskins, merchant				50 00
"	Robert E. Hobart				50 00
1811	Joseph Hartshorne, M. D.				40 00
"	Benjamin B. Howell				50 00
"	Talbot Hamilton				30 00
1812	Joseph P. Horner				30 00
1821	Samuel Haydock, plumber				66 91
1822	William L. Hodge, merchant				50 00
"	Rowland Parry Heylin, M. D.				26 67
1827	Hugh L. Hodge, M. D.				30 00
1828	Erskine Hazard				30 00
"	Joshua Haven				33 00
"	Thomas Harris, M. D.				30 00
1829	Robert M. Huston, M. D.				26 66
"	George Harrison				300 00
1831	William E. Horner, M. D.				30 00
"	George Handy, hardware merchant				30 00
1834	Hugh F. Hollingshead				30 00
"	James Hutchinson				30 00
"	Richard Harlan, M. D.				30 00
1835	John Haseltine				30 00
1836	Thomas Hutchinson				27 00
"	John G. Hoskins				30 00
"	William Harris, M. D.				30 00
1841	Joseph C. Harris, broker				30 00
1843	Edward Hartshorne, M. D.				30 00
1845	Robert P. Harris, M. D.				30 00
"	William Hembel				100 00
"	J. Pemberton Hutchinson				50 00
"	William E. Hacker, merchant			$30	60 00
1848	" "			30	

1845	Isaiah Hacker, merchant					$30 00
"	Jeremiah Hacker, merchant					30 00
"	William R. Hanson					30 00
1846	A. Fullerton Hazard, druggist					30 00
"	John Hinckle, butcher					26 67

I & J.

1751	Derrick Janson					66 67
"	Charles Jones	£15	0s.	0d.	}	202 71
1756	"	61	0	4	}	
1751	Abel James	15	0	0	}	
1756	"	13	0	0	}	130 19
1765	"	20	16	5	}	
1751	Isaac Jones, Esq.	10	0	0	}	
1766	"	20	10	0		
1767	"	20	0	0		
1768	"	20	0	0		
1769	"	22	10	7	}	394 75
1770	"	20	0	0		
1771	"	20	0	0		
1772	"	15	0	0	}	
1752	Robert Jenney, LL.D., Minister of Christ Church					26 67
"	Matthew Johns, cooper	10	0	0	}	29 62
1781	" "	1	2	6	}	
1754	John Jones, shoemaker					26 67
"	Robert Jones, of Lower Merion					26 67
"	Joseph Johnson, tinman					26 67
1755	Joseph James					26 67
"	Joseph Jackman, of Barbadoes					26 67
1759	William Jones	30	0	0	}	88 00
1781	"	3	0	0	}	
1759	Joseph Jones, of Plymouth					26 67
"	William Ibison					26 67
1761	Captain Daniel Joy					26 67
"	Edward Jones, baker					26 67
"	Abraham Judah					26 67
1762	Jacob Jones, baker					26 67
1765	Joseph Jacobs					39 36
"	John Jekyll					26 67
1768	Jacob Joner, of Lancaster County					66 67
"	Richard Jackson, Esq., of London					428 00
1770	Isaac Jones, carpenter					26 67
1773	Robert Strettel Jones					53 33
1774	John James					26 67
1775	Owen Jones, Jr., merchant	13	15	3	}	103 40
1795	" "	25	0	0	}	
1776	William Johnson					50 66
1779	Matthew Irwin					28 46

1784	Herbert Jones	$74 36
1785	Ezra Jones	26 67
1786	Leonard Jacoby	26 67
"	Norris Jones	26 67
1787	Dominick Joyce	26 67
"	David Jackson, M. D.	28 62
"	Richard Jones	26 67
1788	John Johnson, of Germantown	120 00
1794	John Jorden, grocer	26 67
1795	Jonathan Jones, merchant	66 66
1801	Isaac H. Jackson, merchant	30 00
1803	Thomas Jones, merchant	26 67
"	James Jones, farmer	50 00
1807	Thomas C. James, M. D.	26 67
1809	Joseph Jones	100 00
1813	Joseph Johnson, ship chandler	30 00
1817	Joseph L. Ingles	40 00
1819	Isaac C. Jones, merchant	30 00
"	Samuel T. Jones	30 00
1820	George W. Jones, painter	30 00
"	Jonathan Jones, of Bordeaux	300 00
1822	Alexander W. Johnston	30 00
1826	Joseph R. Jenks, flour merchant	30 00
1831	George M. Justice	27 00
1841	William P. Johnston, M. D.	30 00
1844	Watson Jenks, flour merchant	30 00
1846	John Jordan, Jr., grocer	30 00
1847	Caleb Jones	30 00
"	Antoinette Jordan	30 00
1848	David Jayne, M. D., druggist	30 00

K.

1751	Joseph King	£10 0*s.* 0*d.*	98 66
1756	"	27 0 0	
1751	Matthias Koplin		64 00
1754	Peter Keen, merchant	10 0 0	62 96
1786	" "	13 12 3	
1754	Mahlon Kirkbride		26 67
"	Paulus Kripner, shopkeeper		26 67
"	Marcus Kuhl		26 67
"	Edward Kuhl		53 33
"	Matthias Kensil, innkeeper		26 67
1755	John Kearsley, M. D.		80 00
"	John Knowles (in lumber)	20 0 0	93 33
1765	" "	15 0 0	
1756	Edmund Kearney		34 66
1759	Benjamin Kendal		34 66
1761	Henry Kepple, merchant		53 33

1761	Philip Kinsey					$26 67
1762	George Kreeble					26 67
1769	Reynold Keen, alderman	£20	0s.	0d.	}	78 55
1775	" "	9	9	2	}	
1770	Adam Kuhn, M. D.					36 00
1786	John Kaighn					26 67
"	Peter Knight					66 66
"	Frederick Kuhl					26 67
1798	George Krebs					30 00
1801	Frederick Kisselman, merchant					26 67
"	Reay King, merchant					30 00
1807	Elisha Kane, merchant					40 00
1814	Edmund Kimber					30 00
1818	Hartman Kuhn					50 00
1821	John Kenworthy, painter					30 00
1835	Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D.					30 00
1841	Thomas Kimber, merchant					30 00

L.

1751	Thomas Lightfoot					40 00
"	Thomas Lawrence, Jr.					26 67
"	Joseph Leech					26 67
"	Jacob Lewis	10	0	0	}	
1756	"	13	0	0	}	127 46
1758	"	2	0	0	}	
1765	"	22	16	0	}	
1752	Joseph Lownes					32 00
"	Benjamin Loxley, carpenter (in work)					32 00
1754	William Logan					180 00
1755	John Luke, of Barbadoes					26 67
1756	James Lownes					26 67
"	John Lynn					39 08
"	Philip Ludwell, of Virginia					45 33
1757	Benjamin Lay					53 33
1758	William Lightfoot					26 67
1759	Jeptha Lewis, of Gwyncdd					26 67
"	Samuel Lloyd, merchant					40 00
1760	Samuel Lewis, carpenter					26 67
1761	Thomas Livezey, Jr.					26 67
"	John Lukens, Surveyor-General					32 00
"	Thomas Leech					26 67
1763	John Lownes					53 33
1764	Joseph Lancaster, joiner					26 67
1765	William Lloyd					43 52
1766	Christopher Ludwick, baker					26 67
"	Georgh Legh, Vicar of Halifax, G. B.					46 90
1770	Ellis Lewis					26 67
1771	Captain Charles Lyon					26 67

1775	Mordecai Lewis	£12	6s.	7d.		
1781	"	2	5	0		
1786	"	10	0	0	$1048	87
1792	"	181	5	0		
1795	"	187	10	0		
1780	George Logan, M. D.				53	33
1785	Thomas Lieper				26	67
"	George Ludlam				26	67
1786	Abraham Liddon				26	67
"	Ebenezer Large				26	67
"	Nathaniel Lewis				26	67
"	William Lewis, merchant				26	67
"	William Lewis, attorney at law				26	67
1787	Henry Land, M. D. (medicines)				39	92
1791	Robert Lewis				40	00
1792	William Lucas				26	67
1794	Joseph Lownes, silversmith	10	0	0	46	66
1810	" "	7	10	0		
1794	Seth Lucas				26	67
1795	David Lewis, insurance broker				60	00
1796	Moses Levy, attorney at law				40	00
1799	Joseph S. Lewis	18	15	0	76	67
1801	"	10	0	0		
1802	Reeve Lewis, merchant				50	00
"	David Lee				42	00
1806	Mordecai Lewis, Jr., merchant	18	15	0	100	00
1817	" "	18	15	0		
1806	Samuel Neave Lewis, merchant	18	15	0	100	00
1817	" "	18	15	0		
1810	Joseph Lea				50	00
1812	Hannah Lewis, Jr. (Paul)				100	00
"	Mary Lewis (Moore)				100	00
1816	Mahlon Lawrence	15	0	0	65	00
1820	"	9	7	6		
1816	Josiah H. Lownes				50	00
1819	Joshua Lippincott, auctioneer				50	00
1820	James Lyle				50	00
1826	René La Roche, M. D.				30	00
1828	Lawrence Lewis				30	00
1829	Charles Lukens, M. D.				30	00
1831	William Lynch, merchant				30	00
1832	James Leslie, carpenter				27	00
"	Robert Looney, plumber				30	00
"	Isaac S. Lloyd, merchant				30	00
1838	Mordecai D. Lewis, merchant			$30	80	00
1845	" "			50		
1840	John T. Lewis, merchant				30	00
1843	Saunders Lewis, attorney at law				30	00
1844	George T. Lewis				30	00

1845	Lyon J. Levy, silk merchant	$30 00
"	J. Smith Lewis	30 00
"	Joseph S. Lewis	30 00
1848	William R. Lejée	30 00
"	Robert M. Lewis	30 00
1851	Lawrence Lewis, Jr., for Reading Room Hosp. for Insane	30 00
"	Robert M. Lewis, Jr., " "	30 00
"	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.	30 00
"	David Lapsley	30 00

M.

1751	Anthony Morris, brewer	£75	0s.	0d.	
1758	" "	11	0	0	258 66
1761	" "	11	0	0	
1751	Anthony Morris, Jr.	50	0	0	
1772	"	12	1	9	165 56
1751	Jonathan Mifflin, merchant	33	6	8	
1763	" "	66	13	4	266 67
1761	Rees Meredith				106 66
"	John Mifflin	25	0	0	
1765	"	16	5	11	141 02
1772	"	11	11	9	
1751	Robert Moore				66 66
"	George Mifflin	25	0	0	
1770	"	15	0	0	106 66
1751	Samuel Mifflin	25	0	0	
1762	"	12	3	0	99 06
1751	Wright Massey				26 67
"	William Moode				26 67
"	Evan Morgan	10	0	0	
1756	"	57	0	4	178 71
1751	Samuel Mifflin, of New Jersey				26 67
"	Joseph Morris	15	0	0	
1754	"	54	15	4	198 05
1772	"	4	10	0	
1752	Samuel Preston Moore	30	0	0	
1765	"	23	6	11	142 26
1752	John Mease	10	0	0	
1758	"	10	0	0	
1767	"	1	5	0	62 66
1781	"	2	5	0	
1754	William Masters				72 00
"	William Moore				66 66
"	Thomas Maddox				53 33
"	Joshua Morris, of Abington				53 33
"	Christopher Marshall				40 00
"	Hugh Matthews				26 67
"	Leonard Melchior, shopkeeper				26 67

1754	Charles Meredith	£10	0s.	6d.		
1756	"	20	18	5	$118	40
1775	"	13	9	7		
1754	Benjamin Mifflin				26	67
"	John Mifflin, Jr.				26	67
"	George Miller				26	67
"	Charles Moore, hatter				26	67
"	James Murgatroyd, merchant				26	67
"	Jacob Maag				26	67
"	Samuel Morris, Sheriff	10	0	0		
1756	" "	33	7	11	123	72
1781	" "	3	0	0		
1754	Joseph Marriot	10	0	0	214	20
1756	"	40	6	6		
1755	Thomas Maule	12	10	0	66	66
1756	"	12	10	0		
1755	Joseph Mather, miller				26	67
1756	Luke Morris	32	15	10		
1757	" (boards)	2	1	0	104	91
1772	"	4	10	0		
1756	William Morris, Jr.				57	60
"	Thomas Moore	21	0	2	62	69
1781	"	2	10	0		
1757	John Morris (lime)				53	33
1758	John McMichael				53	33
"	Samuel Morris, Jr.	15	0	0	83	46
1765	"	16	5	11		
1758	John Malcolm, sailmaker				26	67
"	Samuel Massey				26	67
1759	Benjamin Morgan	20	0	0		
1765	"	16	5	11	133	76
1775	"	13	17	4		
1760	John Moland, Jr.				26	67
1761	Captain William Morrell				30	66
"	Allen McLane, leather-dresser				26	67
"	Samuel Morton, merchant				40	00
"	Samuel McCall				26	67
"	Edward Milner				26	67
"	Abraham Mason, tailor	15	0	0	42	00
1781	" "	0	15	0		
1761	Charles Moore, M. D.				26	67
"	John McPherson				66	66
"	Robert Morris, merchant	33	12	2		
1768	" "	5	0	0		
1779	" "	15	0	0	290	95
1781	" "	7	10	0		
1786	" "	48	0	0		
1762	Mildred and Roberts, London				454	67
"	McLean and Stewart				66	66

1764	John Morton, merchant	£10	0s.	0d.	$29 66
1781	" "	1	2	6	
1764	Peter Miller, conveyancer				26 67
"	Esther Mifflin				26 67
"	Edward Milner, miller				26 67
1765	Thomas Mayberry				43 51
"	John Mease, Jr.				32 80
"	Cadwalader Morris	16	5	11	78 04
1772	"	11	14	5	
1780	"	1	5	0	
1765	John Morgan				26 67
"	Archibald McCall	20	0	0	106 66
1781	"	5	0	0	
1805	"	15	0	0	
1767	Thomas Mifflin	15	0	0	78 66
1772	"	4	10	0	
1773	"	10	0	0	
1768	James McCracken				26 67
1773	Levi Marks				26 67
1775	Thomas Marriot, farmer				26 67
"	Samuel Miles				36 70
"	Benjamin Marshall				34 30
"	Joseph Mifflin				31 18
1780	Thomas Morris, brewer				26 67
1781	Blair McClenachan, merchant				85 92
"	Robert Morton				26 67
1784	John F. Mifflin				32 00
1785	Jonathan Mifflin				40 00
1786	James Miller				26 67
"	Magnus Miller				26 67
"	John Marshall				26 67
"	Thomas Murgatroyd				26 67
"	William McMurtrie				26 67
"	Samuel Meredith				26 67
1787	John McCulloch				26 67
"	James McCrea				26 67
"	Benjamin Wistar Morris				26 67
"	Patrick Moore				26 67
1788	Christian Marshall, Jr.				53 83
"	Charles Marshall				53 82
1796	John Morris, M. D.				26 67
1800	Richard Hill Morris				26 67
1801	Israel Maul, carpenter				53 33
"	Thomas Morris, Jr., brewer				30 00
"	Joseph S. Morris, brewer				30 00
"	Charles Marshall, Jr., druggist				30 00
1803	Malcolm McDonald, merchant				30 00
1804	Sarah Moore	25	0	0	156 66
1812	"	18	15	0	

1806	John Morton, Jr., merchant		$40 00
1807	Gouverneur Morris, of New York		219 00
1807	John Miller, butcher	$30	
1809	" "	30	
1815	" "	15	
1816	" "	10	
1817	" "	10	140 00
1818	" "	20	
1819	" "	10	
1820	" "	10	
1821	" "	5	
1810	John Mullowny		60 00
1812	William Morrison, brewer		30 00
1815	James Mease, M. D.		50 00
1816	John W. Moore, M. D.		50 00
1817	Samuel Mason, Steward Penn. Hospital		40 00
1818	George Morris		50 00
"	James J. Mazurie		30 00
1819	Lloyd Mifflin		27 00
1820	John Moore, M. D.		30 00
1821	William Montelius, tobacconist		40 00
"	Elizabeth Marshall, druggist	$50	75 00
1823	" "	25	
1825	J. K. Mitchell, M. D.		30 00
1826	Stephen P. Morris, smith		39 00
"	Charles D. Meigs, M. D.		30 00
1827	Caleb B. Matthews, M. D.		30 00
1831	John Moss, merchant	50	100 00
1845	" "	50	
1834	Caspar Morris, M. D.		30 00
1835	Thomas Mellon		30 00
1836	Samuel George Morton, M. D.		30 00
1837	George McClellan, M. D.		30 00
1841	Isaac P. Morris, iron-founder		30 00
"	Jacob G. Morris		30 00
1844	Wistar Morris, iron-founder		30 00
"	Henry Morris, iron-founder		30 00
1845	Thomas H. McAllister, optician		30 00
"	William Y. McAllister, optician		30 00
"	Charles Meyer, druggist		30 00
1846	Israel Morris		30 00
1847	Conrad Meyer, piano manufacturer		30 00
"	John B. Myers		30 00
1849	William G. Malin, Steward Penn. Hospital		30 00
"	Richard M. Marshall		30 00

N.

1751	Isaac Norris, Esq.	£100	0s.	0d.	330 67
1763	"	24	0	0	

1751	Samuel Neave	£25	0s.	0d.		
1756	"	23	0	0	$410	79
1765	"	21	0	11		
1769	"	85	0	0		
1751	Charles Norris				66	67
"	John Nelson				26	67
"	Samuel Noble				26	67
1752	Peter Nygh				26	67
1754	John Nixon	10	0	0		
1769	"	3	7	6	43	66
1781	"	3	0	0		
1760	William Neate, of London				266	66
1764	Richard Neave and Son, London				266	67
1786	Alexander Nesbit				26	67
"	Philip Nicklin				26	67
1794	Mary Norris				26	67
1813	Joseph P. Norris				50	00
1815	Henry Neill, M. D.				30	00
1818	George Nugent				100	00
1822	Lindsay Nicholson				40	00
1823	Joseph G. Nancrede, M. D.				27	00
1828	James S. Newbold				30	00
1833	George W. Norris, M. D.			$30	80	00
1845	"			50		
"	Paul W. Newhall				30	00
"	John Notman				30	00

O.

1754	John Ord, shopkeeper	£10	0s.	0d.	142	56
1759	" "	43	9	3		
1758	Charles Osborne				400	00
1759	Daniel Offley, smith				26	67
1761	George Owen, hatter				40	00
1762	John Oseland				26	67
1766	Samuel Ormes, M. D.				26	67
1774	John Odenheimer, victualler				36	80
1796	John Oldden				266	67
1813	John C. Otto, M. D.				40	00
"	Griffith Owen, clock and watch-maker				40	00

P.

	Thomas and Richard Penn (sons of Wm. Penn), an annuity of £40 paid from 1762 to 1775	560	0	0	1493	33
1751	Israel Pemberton, merchant				266	67
"	Israel Pemberton, Jr., merchant				266	67
"	Richard Peters, Esq.				133	33

1751	James Pemberton, merchant	£25	0s.	0d.	
1756	" "	18	9	1	$119 21
1766	" "	1	5	0	
1751	William Plumstead				66 66
"	Edward Penington	20	0	0	
1756	"	15	4	6	93 33
1751	John Pole				40 00
1752	Samuel Powell				133 33
"	Thomas Pasehall, hatter	10	0	0	
1781	" "	3	0	0	34 66
1754	John Pemberton	25	0	0	
1781	"	3	0	0	74 66
1754	Oswald Peel				66 66
"	Joseph Parker				33 33
"	Richard Partridge, of London				53 33
"	William Parr, attorney at law				26 67
1756	John Palmer, bricklayer				26 67
"	Isaac Pasehall				45 33
"	John Parrish, bricklayer				26 67
"	Richard Pearne	10	0	0	
1759	"	4	10	8	38 75
1757	William Peters, of Concord (in lumber)				26 67
1758	Samuel Purviance				26 67
"	Isaac Parrish				26 67
"	Joseph Paul, miller	10	0	0	
1766	" "	1	10	0	30 67
1759	Richard Parker				40 00
"	Samuel Powell				288 00
1761	Thomas Penrose	10	0	0	
1781	"	3	0	0	34 66
1761	James Penrose				26 67
"	John Paul, of Wissahieeon, miller				26 67
"	William Pusey, merchant				26 67
"	John Potts, Esq.	15	0	0	
1770	"	25	0	0	106 66
1765	Charles Pettit				29 10
1766	Nathaniel Pennock				26 67
1767	Joseph Potts, merchant				266 66
"	Samuel Pleasants	20	0	0	
1772	"	11	10	2	84 02
1768	Joseph Pasehall	10	0	0	
1781	"	1	2	6	29 66
1768	Samuel Potts				33 33
1770	Joseph Pemberton	30	0	0	
1772	"	11	10	2	141 25
1775	"	11	9	3	
1776	Thomas Parke, M. D.				26 67
1780	Jonathan Potts, M. D. (a loan office certificate for £1000 sold for)				96 00

1781	Frederick Phile, M. D.					$26 67
1785	Timothy Pickering					26 67
"	John Pringle					26 67
1786	Elliston Perot	£10	0s.	0d.	}	
1795	"	100	0	0		
1803	"	22	10	0	}	423 33
1804	"	7	10	0		
1816	"	18	15	0	}	
1786	Jeremiah Parker					26 67
"	Richard Parker					26 67
"	Michael Pragers					26 67
"	Ignatius Polyart					26 67
1787	Derick Peterson					26 67
"	Thomas Penrose, Jr., shipbuilder	10	0	0	}	293 33
1795	" "	100	0	0	}	
1787	Henry Physick					26 67
1788	John Penn					80 00
"	John Penn, Jr.					266 66
1790	John Perot, merchant	10	0	0	}	160 00
1795	" "	50	0	0	}	
1793	William Penrose					26 67
1794	Philip S. Physick, M. D.	15	0	0	}	140 00
1798	" "	37	10	0	}	
1794	Elizabeth Coates Paschall					26 67
"	Sarah Paschall	10	0	0	}	333 33
1795	"	115	0	0	}	
"	Zachariah Poulson, Jr.					100 00
"	Thomas Paschall, merchant					200 00
"	Edward Penington, Jr., sugar-refiner					26 67
"	Isaac Penington, sugar-refiner					26 67
1795	Israel Pleasants, merchant					50 00
"	Joseph Paschall, merchant					266 66
1799	George Pennock, merchant					26 67
1800	Abraham Patton, watchmaker					26 67
1801	Henry Pratt					133 33
"	William Poyntell, merchant					100 00
1804	Joseph Price, hatter					26 67
1805	Samuel Parrish, merchant					40 00
1807	Thomas Palmer, merchant					100 00
1808	David Parrish	18	15	0	}	100 00
1810	"	18	15	0	}	
1811	George Peterson					50 00
1814	Henry Pemberton					30 00
"	Joseph M. Paul					50 00
1815	Joseph Parrish, M. D.					40 00
1819	Isaac Parry, plasterer					30 00
"	William P. Paxson					30 00
1821	William Price, M. D.					30 00
1822	Richard Price, Jr., merchant					30 00

1825	John Paul		$50 00
1834	Abraham L. Pennock		30 00
"	Sansom Perot		30 00
"	Caspar W. Pennock, M. D.		30 00
1836	John Hare Powell (a calf)		75 00
1837	William Pepper, M. D.	$30	230 00
1845	"	200	
1838	Edward Peace, M. D.		30 00
1839	Joseph Pancoast, M. D.		26 66
1840	Isaac Parrish, M. D.		30 00
1842	George Pepper, brewer		30 00
1843	William Platt, merchant		30 00
1845	Clayton T. Platt		30 00
"	Hannah Paul		100 00
1846	Henry Pepper		30 00
1848	Charles Collins Parker, M. D.		50 00
"	Thomas H. Powers, chemist		30 00

R.

1751	John Reynell	£40	0s.	0d.	562	31
1756	"	7	6	1		
1766	"	173	11	4		
1751	Hugh Roberts	25	0	0	86	14
1756	"	7	6	1		
1751	Joseph Richardson, merchant	15	0	0	480	79
1756	" "	11	18	5		
1767	" "	150	0	0		
1769	" "	3	7	6		
1751	Francis Richardson	15	0	0	54	66
1763	"	5	10	0		
1751	John Ross	15	0	0	48	00
1781	"	3	0	0		
1751	John Redman, M. D.				26	67
"	Samuel Rhoads	10	0	0	50	06
1756	"	8	15	5		
1754	John Roberts, miller	10	0	0	58	66
1767	" "	2	0	0		
1773	" "	10	0	0		
1754	Daniel Roberdeau	10	0	0	80	09
1756	"	13	0	0		
1769	"	2	10	8		
1772	"	4	10	0		
1756	Peter Reeve	32	12	3	197	09
1760	"	25	0	0		
1765	"	16	5	11		
1756	Francis Rawle	11	18	5	65	12
1758	"	12	10	0		
1756	Joseph Redman				84	93

1756	Daniel Rundle	£18	5*s.*	2*d.*	$75 35
1758	"	10	0	0	
1756	John Rhea	10	15	0	31 87
1770	"	1	4	0	
1757	Benjamin Rawle				26 66
1758	John Relfe				53 33
"	William Rush, blacksmith				32 00
"	Isaac Roberts, brickmaker				26 66
"	John Rouse				26 67
"	John Rhobotham				26 67
1759	Thomas Robinson, merchant				28 80
1761	John Reily				26 67
1763	Christopher Rawson, of Halifax				81 38
"	Nicholas Rittenhouse, miller				26 67
1765	George Roberts				43 37
"	Samuel Rhoads, Jr.	16	6	5	46 85
1767	"	1	5	0	
1765	Thomas Ringold, of Maryland				72 00
1766	Mary Richardson				53 33
1767	Thomas Rutter				53 33
"	Thomas Robeson				53 33
"	Thomas Riché, merchant				26 67
1768	Joseph Richardson, goldsmith	20	0	0	
1771	" "	1	0	0	60 00
1781	" "	1	10	0	
1770	Benjamin Rush, M. D.	10	0	0	
1796	"	60	0	0	
1800	"	3	15	0	546 67
1808	"	131	5	0	
1786	Edward Russell				26 67
"	David Rittenhouse				26 67
1787	Richard Rundle	10	0	0	326 67
1796	"	112	10	0	
1788	James Read, flour merchant	10	0	0	
1791	" "	5	0	0	93 33
1793	" "	20	0	0	
1788	George Rutter (picture of Good Samaritan), value				40 00
1789	William Rawle				32 00
1795	Robert Ralston, merchant				50 00
1800	John Redman, M. D.				562 43
1801	John Robeson, merchant				26 67
"	William Redwood		$40	00	
1802	" (in tea)		20	40	100 40
1808	"		40	00	
1802	Samuel Rhoads, merchant				30 00
1806	Jacob Ridgway, merchant				500 00
1813	James Rush, M. D.				40 00
1814	William Rogers				50 00
1815	Samuel Richards				30 00

1821	Mark Richards		$40 00
1822	Hugh Roberts		100 00
1823	Charles Roberts		30 00
1828	William Rush, M. D.	$30	45 00
1845	"	15	
1828	Jacob Randolph, M. D.		30 00
1831	David Rankin, grocer	100	200 00
1845	" "	100	
1835	Romulus Riggs		26 67
1841	Solomon W. Roberts, civil engineer		
"	Elihu Roberts, merchant		80 00
"	Caleb C. Roberts, merchant		
1843	John J. Ridgway		30 00
1845	Mrs. Hugh Roberts		100 00
1849	Richard Ronaldson		5000 00
1851	Nathaniel Randolph		30 00

S.

1751	John Smith	£50	0	0	152 81
1756	"	7	6	1	
1751	Samuel Sansom	15	0	0	59 47
1756	"	7	6	1	
1751	Edward Shippen				26 67
"	Thomas Stretch				26 67
"	Thomas Say	10	0	0	107 66
1756	"	30	7	5	
1752	Christopher Sauer	25	0	0	93 33
1766	"	10	0	0	
1752	Peter Sonmans, M. D.				32 00
"	William Shipley, victualler				26 67
"	William Shippen, M. D.	10	0	0	61 33
1756	"	13	0	0	
1754	Stephen Shewell, baker	10	0	0	53 33
1760	" "	10	0	0	
1754	Joseph Shewell, baker				26 67
"	Jacob Shoemaker, Jr., wheelwright	10	0	0	
1765	" "	16	6	5	108 85
1772	" "	4	10	0	
1786	" "	10	0	0	
1754	Samuel Smith, merchant	10	0	0	37 33
1756	" "	4	0	0	
1754	William Smith, tanner				26 67
"	Robert Smith, carpenter				26 67
"	Isaac Snowden, tanner				26 67
"	William Stanley				26 67
"	Moses Stanley				26 67
"	Joseph Sennard				26 67
"	James Stone				26 67

1754	James Stevenson	£3	0	0	}	$26 67
1761	"	7	0	0	}	
"	Daniel Steinmetz, baker					26 67
"	Samuel Swift					26 67
"	Valentine Stanley					26 67
1755	Jacob Shoemaker, smith					26 67
1756	Joseph Saunders	38	12	7	}	159 80
1761	"	5	0	0	}	
1765	"	16	5	11	}	
1756	Joseph Stretch	36	14	3	}	154 02
1765	"	21	0	11	}	
1756	Attwood Shute					34 66
"	Amos Strettell	13	0	0	}	481 50
1766	"	173	11	4	}	
1756	John Stamper, Esq.					133 33
"	Joseph Stamper	20	0	0	}	117 93
1765	"	12	14	6	}	
1781	"	1	10	0	}	
1758	Edward Shippen, Jr.					26 67
"	William Shute, tallow-chandler					26 67
"	Thomas Saltar, lumber-merchant					26 67
"	James Stoops, brickmaker					26 67
"	Enoch Story	10	0	0	}	64 58
1765	"	14	4	5	}	
1758	Walter Shee, merchant					40 00
1759	Barnaby Shute					80 00
"	John Scott, merchant					53 33
1760	John Smith, of Kingsessing					26 67
"	Joseph Sermon, smith	10	0	0	}	77 73
1792	" "	19	3	0	}	
1761	John Shoemaker, of Cheltenham					26 67
"	Richard Smith, merchant					66 66
"	Joseph Sims	10	0	0	}	91 00
1765	"	10	18	4	}	
1772	"	11	14	2	}	
1781	"	1	10	0	}	
1761	John Casper Stivers					26 67
1762	Jedediah Snowden					32 00
"	Jonathan Shoemaker					26 67
"	George David Sickle, butcher	10	0	0	}	53 33
1775	" "	10	0	0	}	
1764	Jonathan Shoemaker, smith					26 67
"	Adam Straker, smith					26 67
1765	John George Snyder					26 67
1766	William Shippen, Jr., M. D.					37 33
1767	Jonathan B. Smith					26 67
"	Samuel Southall					66 66
1768	William Sitgreaves, merchant					26 67
"	Samuel Sansom, Jr.					32 00

1771	Joseph Shippen, Jr.					$26 67
"	Joseph Stout					26 67
"	Robert Stevens					26 67
"	James Stewart, merchant					26 67
1772	Joseph Swift	£11	14s.	4¾d.		84 58
1777	"	20	0	0		
1774	Samuel Simpson					26 67
1775	Philip Syng					40 00
1776	Jacob Spicer, of New Jersey					80 00
1780	Benjamin Say, M. D.					27 66
1792	George Shoemaker, blacksmith					26 67
1784	John Swanwick					40 00
1785	Leonard Snowden					26 67
"	Lawrence Seckel, merchant	10	0	0		293 33
1795	" "	100	0	0		
1785	James Smith, Jr.					26 67
1786	Samuel Shaw					27 46
"	Robert Stevenson					40 00
1787	Robert Smith, merchant	13	10	0		302 66
1795	" "	100	0	0		
1787	Townsend Speakman					26 67
1794	Joseph Sansom					26 67
"	Thomas Stewardson					60 00
1795	William Sansom, merchant	100	0	0		400 00
1802	" "	50	0	0		
1797	Jacob Shoemaker					100 00
"	Buckridge Sims					47 73
1799	Charles Shoemaker					26 67
"	Esther Sprague, of Dedham, Mass.					62 00
1800	Willet Smith, merchant					28 00
1801	Thomas Shoemaker, merchant					26 67
"	John Simpson, merchant					50 00
"	James Skerrett, blacksmith	10	0	0		99 33
1810	" "	13	2	6		
1819	" "	13	2	6		
1802	Thomas Stewart					40 00
"	William W. Smith, merchant					30 00
"	James Stokes, merchant					41 00
"	James Smith, merchant					30 00
1803	Stephen Smith, merchant					26 67
"	Philip Smith, grocer					30 00
1806	George Smith, merchant	37	10	0		120 00
1809	" "	7	10	0		
1807	Thomas Shipley, merchant					30 00
"	James Stewart, M. D.					27 00
"	John J. Smith, merchant					50 00
"	Daniel Sutter, grocer	18	15	0		80 00
1811	" "	11	5	0		
"	John Savage, merchant					30 00

1812	James Sawer		$50 00
1814	William Schlatter, merchant		50 00
"	Samuel Spackman, merchant		30 00
1814 to 1831	Ann Saunders, teacher		205 00
1815	Joseph Allen Smith		30 00
1816	John Stack		30 00
"	Charles J. Sutter		30 00
1817	William A. Skerrett	$30	35 00
1846	"	5	
1818	Edward James Stiles		30 00
1819	Nathan Shoemaker		26 67
1820	Samuel Sellers		30 00
1821	James Schott		30 00
1830	John Struthers, marble-mason		30 00
1833	Blakey Sharpless, bookseller		30 00
1834	Samuel L. Shober		26 67
"	Benjamin P. Smith		30 00
"	John W. Shoemaker		26 67
1835	Thomas Stewardson, M. D.		30 00
"	Rebecca Simmons		30 00
1837	George Roberts Smith	30	230 00
1845	"	200	
1842	James Schott, Jr.		30 00
"	George Stewardson		30 00
"	Rev. Edward J. Sourin		26 67
1843	Alfred Stillé, M. D.		30 00
1844	Henry Seybert		30 00
"	Joseph Swift, broker		30 00
1845	Alexander H. Smith		50 00
"	Isaac Starr		30 00
1846	John Sergeant, attorney-at-law		100 00
1847	Henry H. Smith, M. D.		30 00
1848	C. E. Spangler		30 00
"	Robert W. Sykes		30 00
"	John Siter, merchant		30 00
1849	Moreton Stillé, M. D.		30 00
1851	William Struthers, marble-mason (four vases), value		150 00
"	Joseph P. Smith		30 00

T.

1751	Robert Tuite		53 33
1752	Joseph Trotter		26 67
1754	Christopher Thompson		40 00
"	Peter Turner		26 67
"	Thomas Tillbury, baker	£10 0s. 0d.	61 51
1756	" "	13 1 4	

1755	John Tinker, Governor of the Bahama Islands		$53 33
1756	John Taylor		34 66
"	Charles Thompson		108 56
1761	Joseph Thomas, Flour Inspector		32 00
"	Joseph Turner, Esq.		133 33
1764	Robert Towers		26 67
1765	John Test		26 67
1767	James Tilghman		53 33
1775	Alexander Todd	£11 13s. 10d.	34 17
1781	"	1 2 6	
1780	Dean Timmons		53 33
1781	Robert Towers, M. D. (in medicines)		26 67
1785	Daniel Tyson	10 0 0	160 00
1788	"	50 0 0	
1786	Peter Thompson, Jr., Scrivener	10 0 0	31 66
1803	" "	1 17 6	
1787	Andrew Tybout		55 20
1788	John Thompson, merchant		26 67
1789	Richard Truman		26 67
1795	Joseph Thomas, attorney-at-law		266 66
1799	Henry Toland, grocer		26 67
1801	Richard Tunis, merchant	11 5 0	80 00
1806	" "	18 15 0	
1801	Rev. James Taylor		50 00
1802	Godfrey Twells, brewer		26 67
1810	James Traquair		49 05
1814	Jonah Thomson, merchant		50 00
1815	James B. Thompson		30 00
1817	George Thum		40 00
"	Edward Thompson, merchant		300 00
"	William Thackara		40 00
"	James Allen Thackara		30 00
1819	A. B. Tucker, M. D.		40 00
1820	Benjamin Tucker, teacher		30 00
1844	Thomas T. Tasker, iron-founder		30 00
"	William P. Tatham		30 00
1845	George Thomas		100 00
"	Jacob M. Thomas		30 00
1847	John Towne		30 00

U.

1769	Abraham Usher	100 0 0	302 60
1775	"	13 9 7	

V.

1756	William Vanderspiegel	13 0 0	45 33
1760	"	4 0 0	

1761	John Vanderen					$26 67
1785	John Vaughan					26 67
1786	William Von Phul					26 67
1796	Ambrose Vasse, merchant					266 66
1799	William Vicary, mariner	£10	0s.	0d.		
1802	" "	11	5	0		146 66
1806	" "	26	5	0		
1808	" "	7	10	0		
1819	Roberts Vaux					30 00
1826	George Vaux					30 00
1837	F. A. Vandyke, M. D.					30 00

W.

1751	Casper Wistar	50	0	0		
1762	"	25	0	0		200 00
1751	Joseph Wharton, cooper					133 33
"	Townsend White, merchant					26 67
"	Robert Willan					26 67
1752	John Wistar					53 33
"	James Wright					53 33
"	Daniel Williams, baker	10	0	0		
1756	" "	27	14	0		100 53
1754	Charles West					33 33
"	John Wier					26 67
"	Abraham Wagner					26 67
"	Robert Waln, merchant					26 67
"	Richard Wistar	20	0	0		
1756	"	7	18	5		74 45
1754	Joseph Watkins	20	0	0		
1765	"	10	0	0		80 00
1754	George Westcott, brazier					26 67
"	Charles West, Jr., cooper					26 67
"	Anthony Wilkinson, carver					26 67
"	Joseph Wills, clockmaker					26 67
"	Edmund Winder					26 67
"	Jacob Winey					26 67
"	Joseph Wood, merchant					26 67
"	Peter Worrell					28 80
1755	Jeremiah Warder, hatter	15	0	0		
1781	" "	3	10	0		49 33
1756	William Wallace					26 67
"	Thomas Wharton	24	18	5		
1759	"	10	0	0		93 12
1756	James Whitehead					26 67
"	James Wharton	28	12	3		
1757	"	10	0	0		133 86
1772	"	11	11	9		

1756	Joseph Wharton, Jr.	£18	5*s.*	2*d.*	$102 02
1764	"	20	0	0	
1756	StephenWooley				48 69
"	Samuel Wharton	18	5	2	75 35
1761	"	10	0	0	
1758	William West, merchant	10	0	0	160 00
1766	" "	50	0	0	
1758	Stephen Williams				26 67
"	Swen Warner				26 67
"	James Wallace				26 67
"	William Wishart	10	0	0	54 07
1775	"	10	5	7	
1759	Daniel Wistar				53 33
"	Joseph Warner				26 67
1761	James West	25	0	0	125 33
1762	"	22	0	0	
1761	Richard Waln				26 67
"	John Wood, clockmaker				26 67
"	Thomas Willing, Esq.				66 66
1762	John Whitelock				41 80
"	Isaac Whitelock				68 40
"	John Wikoff				26 67
"	James Webb				26 67
"	John Wilcocks	25	0	0	93 33
1768	"	10	0	0	
1762	Joseph Watkins, Jr.				32 00
1763	Joseph Wetherill				26 67
"	Rev. George Whitfield	5	0	0	
1764	Do. proceeds of charity sermon preached at St. Paul's Episcopal Church	169	14	0	465 86
1765	Thomas Wharton				73 32
"	Thomas Wagstaff, of London (a watch)				45 33
"	James White				26 67
1767	Richard Walker				26 67
1768	Robert Wickersham	10	0	0	53 33
1770	"	10	0	0	
1769	Joseph Watson, M. D.				26 67
"	William Wistar	110	0	0	330 03
1775	"	13	15	3	
1771	Anna Warner				40 00
"	Thomas Wishart, chandler				26 67
"	John Wharton	10	0	0	34 66
1781	"	3	0	0	
1772	Benjamin Wynkoop				30 90
"	Jeremiah Warder, Jr.				32 23
1775	Richard Willing				27 40
"	Isaac Wharton	10	5	7	54 07
1785	"	10	0	0	

1775	William Whitpain, carpenter					$80 00
1776	Noah Webster (lectures for benefit of Hospital)					93 66
1780	Charles Wharton, merchant	£10	0s.	0d.		
1781	" "	3	0	0		234 66
1795	" "	75	0	0		
1782	John Wall					29 66
1784	Samuel Williams, cabinet-maker					26 67
1785	Christian Wirtz					26 67
"	William Wirtz					26 67
"	William West					26 67
"	Thomas Wistar					26 67
"	Israel Wheelen					26 67
"	Nicholas Waln					133 33
1786	Gideon Hill Wells					26 67
"	Jesse Waln					26 67
"	John Warner, whalebone-carver					26 67
"	Henry Wynkoop					26 67
"	Solomon White					26 67
"	Robert Wharton					40 00
"	Philip Wager and George Habacker					53 33
"	Lambert Wilmer					26 67
"	James Wilson, shopkeeper					26 67
"	Charles West, Jr.					26 67
"	Robert Waln, Jr., merchant	20	0	0		
1792	" "	181	5	0		863 33
1797	" "	100	0	0		
1803	" "	22	10	0		
1786	Sarah Wistar	20	0	0		320 00
1795	"	100	0	0		
1787	Samuel Wheeler					26 67
"	Bartholomew Wistar					26 67
1788	Richard Wistar					26 67
"	John Warder					53 33
1791	Bryan Wilkinson					57 60
"	Caspar Wistar, M. D.					26 67
1795	Kearney Wharton, merchant					50 00
"	Caspar Wistar, of Chester County					100 00
"	Catharine Wistar, Jr.					100 00
"	George G. Woelpper, butcher	10	0	0		51 66
1796	" "	9	7	6		
"	James Woodhouse, M. D.					100 00
1797	Dr. John White, druggist					40 00
1798	Andrew Wood					120 00
1799	Martha Whitelock					100 00
1801	William Wister, merchant					100 00
"	William Waln, merchant					100 00
1802	James Wood, merchant					30 00
1803	Jeremiah Warder, Jr., merchant					30 00
1806	John G. Wachsmuth, merchant					50 00

1806	Alexander Wilson, merchant		$40 00
"	Thomas M. Willing, merchant		100 00
1806	John Watson		176 25
1807	William Warner, merchant		30 00
"	Benjamin C. Wilcocks, merchant		50 00
1808	Samuel Williamson, silversmith		83 00
1810	George S. Wilson		30 00
"	John Wister		30 00
"	Charles J. Wister		30 00
1811	Henry L. Waddell		40 00
1812	Joseph Watson, lumber-merchant		40 00
1814	Israel Whelen		50 00
1816	Jacob S. Waln, Jr.		35 00
"	Edward Wilson		35 00
1817	Benjamin West (picture of Christ Healing the Sick)*		
1819	Richard Wistar, Jr.		26 67
1821	Thomas Wildon		50 00
"	Silas E. Weir		50 00
"	Bartholomew Wistar		30 00
1824	Caspar Wistar, M. D.		30 00
"	Charles Watson,		30 00
1825	George B. Wood, M. D.	$30	530 00
1845	"	500	
1828	Henry J. Williams, attorney-at-law		26 67
1832	David Woelpper, Sr., butcher		30 00
"	Jeremiah Willets, plasterer		30 00
1833	Josiah White		30 00
1834	Captain William West, mariner		30 00
"	Henry White		30 00
1835	Mifflin Wistar, M. D.		30 00
"	Joseph Warrington, M. D.		30 00
1840	Joshua M. Wallace, M. D.		30 00
"	John Wistar, lumber-merchant		27 00
"	B. Wyatt Wistar, merchant		27 00
1841	Richard Willing		30 00
1844	Charles Willing, M. D.		30 00
1845	Horatio C. Wood, merchant		30 00
"	John R. Worrell		30 00
"	William Welsh		30 00
1846	Samuel Welsh		30 00
"	David Woelpper, Jr., butcher		30 00
"	George Woelpper, butcher		30 00
1848	Robert F. Walsh		30 00
"	William Weightman, manufacturing chemist		30 00
"	Thomas H. White		26 67
1851	Richard D. Wood, merchant		30 00
"	John M. Whitall		30 00

* The gross proceeds of its exhibition from 1818 to 1848 were $23,820 75.

Y.

1755	Francis Yarnall					$26 67
1756	Thomas York					38 02
1754 to 1776	William Young, potter (in earthenware)					88 00
1781	Peter Yarnall, M. D.					27 33
1785	Ellis Yarnall, merchant	£10	0*s.*	0*d.*		160 00
1795	" "	50	0	0		
1807	Samuel Yorke					30 00
1813	Benjamin H. Yarnall, ironmonger					30 00

Z.

1754	Lloyd Zachary					80 00
"	Isaac Zane					40 00
"	Jonathan Zane					26 67
1759	Nathan Zane					26 67
1777	Isaac Zane, Jr.					133 33
1792	William Zane					50 00

OMISSIONS AND ERRORS.

1758	Robert Lewis (inserted above 1791)	£15	0*s.*	0*d.*		$46 00
1781	" "	2	5	0		
1758	Andrew Read	5	0	0		26 67
1760	"	5	0	0		
1773	John Woolmer	6	16	0		27 20
1774	"	3	8	0		
1786	Thomas, Samuel, and Miers Fisher					160 00
1787	John Todd	3	0	0		26 67
1789	"	7	0	0		
1799	Christlieb Bartling		$25	79		39 12
1817	"		13	33		
1810	Peter Brown, additional		25	06		123 72
	" previously (see 1797)		98	66		
1822 to 1827	Lawrence and Brown, tailors					57 36
1828 to 1831	James Brown, tailor					40 00

FROM ASSOCIATIONS, &c.

1751	Thornbury Township	$26 67
1762	Middletown Township, Chester Co.	150 66

1758	Union Fire Company	£25	0s.	0d.	
1763	"		10	0	$81 33
1789	"	5	0	0	
1759	Friendship Fire Co.				26 67
1786	Concert in German Reformed Church				110 95

FROM PERSONS UNKNOWN.

1752		$26 67
1760	A. B., of Maryland	26 67
1761	Per T. Rudolph	26 67
1762	" Alexander Lunan	26 67
1765	" "	26 67
1766	" "	26 67
1771		26 67
1785	Per Jonathan Shoemaker	120 00
1789		40 00
1791		131 64
1796	T. H., Jamaica, W. I.	393 33
1798	A patient	40 00
1802	A friend to Hospital	1300 00
1807	" "	300 00
1815	" "	100 00
1827	" "	100 00
1850	" "	30 00
1851	D. J.	400 00

VII.

LEGACIES.

A.

1761	Mary Allen, mother of Chief Justice Allen	$266 66
"	Mary Andrews, ground rents valued at	533 33
"	Margaret Asheton	26 67
1765	Hannah Allen	26 67
1770	Robert Allison, Lancaster County	266 66
1775	Enoch Abrahams, Radnor	53 33
1776	Aaron Ashbridge	80 00
1777	Caleb Ash, butcher	31 33
1803	Caleb Ash	200 00
1812	Susanna P. Abington	250 00
1816	George Aston	400 00

B.

1761	John Baldwin	133 33
1765	William Bromwich	53 33
"	George Benzel	80 00
"	General Henry Bouquet	106 66
"	Christopher Brown, Queen Ann's Co., Maryland (received from 1765 to 1776)	1333 33
1766	Daniel Bornemann, Philadelphia Co.	16 00
1770	James Bright, hatter	80 00
1773	William Bettle	66 66
1807	John Blakey	266 66
1843	Pierre Antoine Blenon (received from 1843 to 1851)	1700 00
1849	Paul Beck, Jr.	975 00

C.

1755	Joshua Crosby		266 66
1760	Henry Croyder, Lancaster Co.	£20 0 0	100 89
1762	" "	17 16 9	
1761	Rebecca Cooper		53 33
1765	Thomas Campbell		26 67
1769	William Coleman, Esq.		133 33

1772	Charles Cress	$400 00
1773	John Roberts Cadwalader, of Whitpain	13 33
1785	Deborah Claypoole, £6 per annum	266 66
1806	Samuel Cooper, M. D. (received from 1806 to 1812)	2415 76
1814	William Chancellor	1000 00
1817	Hannah Clarke	50 00
1819	Nathaniel Curren	133 33
1821	Robert Correy	500 00

D.

1761	Peter Dicks	133 33
1766	Matthew Drason	66 66
1769	Peter Delage	106 66
1770	Mary Dougherty	13 33
"	John Davis, of Darby	133 33
1771	Gilbert Deacon	26 67
1774	Jacob Dubree	133 33
1782	Esther Duche	133 33
1801	William Dawson, Jr.	133 33
1820	William Dawson, brewer	400 00
1808	Andrew Doz (received from 1808 to 1844)	5028 89
1811	Christian H. Denckla	200 00
1812	John Descamps	500 00
1820	Elizabeth Dawson	100 00
1832	Dorothy Dale	390 00

E.

1767	Hudson Emlen	106 66
1771	Rachel Emlen	133 33
1775	Christian Edel	13 33
1824	John C. Evans, carpenter	400 00

F.

1790	Robert Fleming (received 1790 and 1791)	487 66
1800	Benjamin Fuller	400 00
1808	Captain Nathaniel Falconer	133 33
1810	Thomas Fisher	100 00
1815	Sarah Falconer	80 00
1821	Anthony Fothergill	100 00

G.

1762	Thomas Griffin, of Bucks Co.	26 67
1765	Samuel Grubb, of Chester Co.	133 33
1772	Isaac Greenleafe	266 66
"	Michael Gross, of Lancaster	36 00

1808	Thomas George	$200 00
1817	Margery Ged	300 00
1828	John Grandom	2925 00
1832	Stephen Girard	29250 00
1835	Ann Guest	487 50

H.

1765	Elizabeth Hinmarsh	13 33
1769	Edward Hill, of Berks Co.	266 66
"	Charles Harrison, of Boston	2040 00
1770	Philip Hulbert	53 33
1785	Michael Hutchison	133 33
1795	Reuben Haines	266 66
"	Margaret Haines	266 66
1813	Samuel Howell	266 66
1815	Isaac Harvey	1200 00
1822	Josiah Hewes	1200 00
1824	Godfrey Haga	1000 00
1836	Elizabeth Hampton	61 25

I & J.

1768	Richard Johnson	133 33
1770	Mary Jacob	26 67

K.

1772	Conrad Kelmer	26 67
1801	Peter Knight	533 33
1803	Robert Knox, mariner	266 66
1808	John Keble (received from 1808 to 1851)	26915 17

L.

1776	William Logan	266 66
1778	Mary Loveday	133 33
1782	Joseph Lownes	26 67
1795	Samuel Lewis	266 66
1796	Hannah Lownes	26 67
1800	Mordecai Lewis	266 66
1803	James Logan, merchant	1333 33
1805	Christopher Ludwig	266 66
1823	Josiah H. Lownes	500 00
1835	Mahlon Lawrence	292 50

M.

1762	James McCulloch	23 91
1765	Samuel Mickle	66 66

1765	Joseph Marshall	$133 33
1766	Frederick Mircle, Springfield, Phila. Co.	29 46
1768	Daniel Murphy	8 00
1774	Archibald McLean	26 67
1775	Samuel Morton	133 33
1776	Sarah Morris	66 66
1778	William Mitchell	133 33
1789	Robert Morton	133 33
1791	Lucea McCalla	88 87
1794	Alexander Major, of Gwynedd	26 67
1800	Deborah Morris (ground rent, per annum $73 33)	1222 00
1801	Patrick McGuier, schoolmaster	278 50
1804	Mary Morris	133 33
1813	Sarah Moore	1215 00
1816	Sarah Marriott	66 66
"	Robert Montgomery	1000 00
1821	Rachel McCulloch	26 67
1823	Moses B. Moody (received from 1823 to 1826)	1559 40
1844	John Murray	50 00

N.

1763	Content Nicholson	66 66
1769	Isaac Norris	266 66
1774	Samuel Neave	1033 33
1792	Thomas Nedrow	66 66
1807	Charles Nicholes	5000 00

O.

1767	George Owen	133 33
1772	Ann Opertony	168 75

P.

1754	Mary Plumstead	133 33
1771	John Peters	26 67
1776	Meriam Potts	26 67
1791	Sarah Parrock	800 00
1792	Esther Pemberton	133 33
1796	Thomas Paschall	106 66
"	John Pennell	66 66
1813	John Pemberton	133 33
1828	Martha Powell	585 00
1834	Elliston Perot	100 00
1840	John Perot	100 00

R.

1761	Francis Rawle	$133 33
1765	Rudman Robeson	533 33
1766	Jacob Rightlinger, Lebanon, Lanc. Co.	121 93
1767	Septimus Robeson	133 33
1771	Thomas Robinson	133 33
1774	William Rakestraw	53 33
1796	Daniel Rundle	666 66
1800	Peter Reeve, mariner	133 33
1804	John Roberts	133 33
1809	Hugh Roberts	266 66

S.

1758	Christopher Sauer	53 33
1761	Richard Spring	98 35
1766	Mary Standley	66 66
"	Christopher Saunderson	26 66
1771	Daniel Stanton	26 66
"	Joseph Stout	26 66
1772	Ann Strettell	53 33
1774	Samuel Sansom	80 00
1792	Samuel Scott, Lancaster Co.	81 86
1794	James Stoops	1889 31
1798	Resolve Smith	533 33
1799	Buckridge Sims	266 66
1803	William Sheaff	300 00
1811	Esther Sprague	848 13
1827	Joseph Sansom	487 50
1829	Samuel Scotten	196 67
1830	Paul Siemen	1950 00

T.

1772	Peter Turner	266 66
1774	Thomas Turner	400 00
1800	William Topliff, merchant	266 66
1810	Thomas Topliff	237 33
1818	Margaret Thomas	133 33
1819	Dinah Thomas	20 00

W.

1754	Edward Warner	£25 0s. 0d.	
1768	Edward Warner's heirs; viz., Joseph Fox, Mary and Sarah Norris, Anna Warner, Joshua Howell, and Samuel Shoemaker, present a residuary balance of	103 5 10	342 10

1763	Abraham Waggoner	$53 33
1765	Christopher Wilt	160 00
1767	Stephen Williams	80 00
"	Robert Wilson	26 67
1772	William White	213 33
1773	William Wood	26 67
1783	John Wall, of New Jersey	933 39
1797	Bartholomew Wistar	266 66
1802	William Wister	133 33
1804	William Wharton, ground rents of $39 50 per annum, at par	658 33
1805	Peter Wickoff	100 00
1815	Chamless Wharton	500 00
1828	John G. Wachsmuth	1950 00

Z.

1758	Lloyd Zachary £350 0 0	1112 12
1768	" his Ex'ors and Devisees 67 11 0	
1793	Jonathan Zane (received from 1793 to 1800)	889 15

VIII.

DONATIONS

*Of sums insufficient in amount to constitute the donors Members of the Corporation, or "*CONTRIBUTORS."

A.

1754	Nathaniel Allen	$14 40
1758	Assessors of Philadelphia	29 88
"	John Akings	1 66
"	John Alexander	2 66
"	Michael Age	4 80
1759	Captain David Allen	13 33
1760	Richard Arell	2 26
1769	Philip Alberti	10 16
1772	Nehemiah Allen	14 10
1781	William Alricks	4 00
"	Captain John Angus	6 00
"	Caleb Attmore	18 00
"	Isaac Austin	3 33
"	Aaron Ashbridge	2 00
"	Thomas Armat	1 00
"	Wm. Adcock	1 00
1785	George Aston	10 66

B.

1754	John Blakey, hatter	2 66
"	Jacob Byerly	13 33
1755	Benjamin Britton	13 33
"	John Burr	5 33
"	Esther Bickerdike	10 66
1756	Thomas Bourne	18 00
"	Robert Bulley	16 36
1757	Thomas Boude	4 26
1758	Samuel Burkeloe	5 33
1761	Captain Samuel Bunting	13 33
"	John Baldwin	9 33
1762	Nicholas Brosius	4 80
1764	Cornelius Bradford	11 73
1768	Jacob Brown	13 33
1769	John Brown	13 33
1771	Wm. and Thos. Bradford	3 33
1773	Benjamin Bowers	9 06
1775	Owen Biddle	10 66
1780	John Benezet	23 26
1781	Robert Bridges	8 00
"	John Brown	6 00
"	James Budden	4 00
"	John Baker	3 00
"	James Bringhurst	4 00
"	Patrick Byrnes	3 00
"	Joseph Blewer	3 00
"	Davis Bevan	4 00
1781	Prestley Blackiston	1 00
"	Ephraim Blane	9 33
"	George Burkham	3 00
"	Francis Bailey	3 00
"	Samuel Baker	2 00
"	Anthony Benezet	4 66
"	Benezet and Bachman	4 00
1785	Christopher Baker	2 00
"	Mary Brown	2 66
"	James Boyland	2 66
"	Thomas Billington	2 00
1787	Isaac and Moses Bartram	31 69
1816	Paul Beck and Cornelius Grinnell	25 00
1846	Isaac B. Baxter	5 00

C.

1753	William Clem	8 00
1754	William Craddock	8 00
1756	Stephen Carmick	18 00
1757	Matthias Cline	4 26
"	Robert Cross	13 33
"	Thomas Carrol	13 33
1758	William Clark	5 86
1759	John Carson	16 00
1761	James Craig	13 33
"	William Coxe	13 33
1764	George Adam Cope	3 13
"	Henry Clifton	15 40
1767	William Coleman	22 75
1769	Henry Cruzen	13 33
1774	Joseph Coleman	20 80
1775	Crawford and Carmichael	2 00
"	Lindsay Coates	8 89
1778	William Cowper	1 50
1781	Samuel Caldwell	8 00
"	Michael Caner	4 00
"	Gerardus Clarkson, M. D.	8 00
"	James Craig	4 00
"	Robert Corry	3 00
"	Josiah and Samuel Coates	6 00
"	Andrew Caldwell	8 00
"	George Cooper	2 00
"	John Cathringer	2 00
"	Cooper Harrison	8 00
"	Samuel Copperthwaite	8 00
1785	James Craig, Jr.	8 00

1785	William Chancellor	8 00
"	Campbell and Kingston	26 66
"	Thomas Carrell	3 00
"	George Claypoole	15 00
1786	James and John Craig	13 33
"	John Cottringer	2 00
1789	James and John Craig	16 00
1808	Samuel Cooper	20 00
1821	Hugh Colhoun	10 00

D.

1754	Anthony Deshler	8 00
"	John Dixon	13 33
1755	Mary Dougherty	2 66
1756	Joseph Davis	2 66
"	Matthew Drason	18 48
1761 1763	William Dunlap	8 00
1761	Captain David Dewar	13 33
1763	Anthony Denormandie	2 00
1764	Jacob Downer	5 33
1769	Archibald Dick	8 00
1771	Dennis Dougherty	2 66
1772	Joseph Dean	18 00
1780	Leonard Dorsey	6 69
1781	Richard Dennis	3 00
"	John Donnaldson	8 00
"	John David	3 00
"	James Dunlap	2 33
"	Abijah Dawes	8 00
" 1785	John Duncan	13 00
1781	John Dorsey	5 00
"	John Philip De Haas	5 33
"	Jonathan Dillworth	2 00
1785	Henry Drinker, Jr.	4 00
"	Michael Dawson	8 00
1786	John Davis	8 00
1816	Henry Drinker	20 00
1845	William Drayton	20 00
1846	R. R. Dorsey, M. D.	10 00

E.

1756	James Eddy	18 48
"	George Emlen, Jr.	18 00
1758	Evan Evans	5 73
1762	Thomas Evans	13 33
1764	Charles Ewald	7 20
1768	Cadwalader Evans, M. D.	14 40
1772	Joel Evans	12 00
1774	Adam Eckert	16 00
1776	Alexander Edwards	8 00
1781	Peter Evans	4 00
"	Jehu Eldridge	2 00
"	Issachar Evans	2 00
1782	John Elliott, Jr.	8 00
1817 1818	Eyre and Lawrence	29 89

F.

1773 1781	William Forbes	14 00
1774	Thomas Foxeroft	9 60
1779	Caspar Fitting	3 00
1779	Thomas Franklin	21 66
1780	Fisher and Fox	8 00
1781	Thomas Fitzsimmons	8 00
"	Benjamin Fuller	4 66
"	Joseph M. Fox	18 66
"	Edward Fox	4 00
1785	Joseph Fisher	8 00
1817	John U. Fraley	6 73
1818	F. Ferguson	6 67

G.

1755	McIlvaine and Graydon	13 33
1757	Gilchrist and McAuley	6 66
1759 1781	John Groves	7 33
1767	William Gardner	17 60
1769	Gray, Fletcher, and Co.	1 86
1781	Francis Gurney and Co.	8 00
"	William Graham	4 00
"	John Gill	4 00
1782 1785	George Guest	7 00
"	Peter William Gaulladet	8 00
1795	Dr. Guillmard	20 00
1791	Jacob Garaud	4 00
1818	John Goodman	3 25

H.

1752	Andrew Hodge	10 66
1753	Augustine Hicks	13 33
1754	William Hinton	5 33
"	Robert Harding	3 60
"	Joseph Huddle	13 33
"	John Head	13 33
1756	Philip Hulbert	13 33
"	William Hodge	16 00
1757	Hitchcock, Allen, and Carver	9 33
"	Godfrey Hankey	1 60
1762	David Hall	6 00
1765	Samuel Hastings	2 93
1767	Caleb Hewes, hatter	14 80
1769	James Halldane	20 00
1781	Joshua Humphreys, Jr.	3 00
"	Levi Hollingsworth	4 00
"	Joseph Huddle	3 00
"	Thomas Hempfield	3 00
"	Joseph Harrison	8 00
"	Humphreys and Howell	4 00
"	Benjamin Humphreys	2 00
"	George Haynes	8 00
"	John Hopkins, Jr.	2 00
"	Mahlon Hutchinson	1 00
"	Gavin Hamilton	4 66
"	Richard Hopkins	2 00
"	Robert Hare	8 00
"	Jacob Hiltzheimer	1 66
1785	Lawrence Herbert	8 00
1786	Nicholas Hicks	8 00
1797	John Harrison	12 00
1830	S. Helffenstein	5 00

I. & J.

1754	Thomas Jervis	14 44
1758	Isaac Janvier	15 11

1758 Owen Jones 19 48
" John Jervis 18 48
1762 Thomas Janvier 5 46
1763 Charles Jolly 12 13
" Joseph Jacobs 6 80
1768 John Jones 22 40
" James James 18 53
1772 Robert Strettel Jones 12 00
1774 Charles Jervis 16 00
1780 John Jones, M. D. 20 00
1781 William Jackson 2 00
" Samuel Inglis 4 66
" Thomas Irwin 6 00
" Mary Jenkins 19 46
" Ezra Jones 3 00
" Peter Jones 2 00
" Leonard Jacoby 4 00
" Dr. Jackson 6 00
1786 James Irvine 24 00

K.

1760 / 1781 Abraham Kentzing 5 33
1774 Frederick Kuhl 21 33
" Henry Kepple, Jr. 10 66
1781 Robert Knox, Esq. 3 00
" John Kean 4 00
" Peter Kuhn 4 00
" John Kaighn 8 00
1816 Lambert Keating 10 00

L.

1755 John Lassell 13 33
1756 / 1758 Mary Loveday 24 00
1757 Rinear Lukens and Co. 9 00
1763 John Lord 13 33
1771 Charles Lyon 18 66
1781 Henry Lalor 3 00
" David Lennox 4 66
" William Lewis 6 66
" Cuthbert Landers 2 00
" Nicholas Low 4 00
" John Litle 2 00
1785 John Linsey 2 66
1786 Alice Langdale 13 33
1789 Mordecai Lewis and Co. 10 66
1806 Elizabeth Lawrence 20 00
1808 Joseph Lownes 10 00
1820 Elijah Laws 16 00

M.

1754 Edward Mitchell 13 33
1756 George Morrison 18 48
1757 John Moore, smith 4 00
1758 Morris Morris, Jr. 7 60
1759 James Mackey 3 20
1762 John Mock 8 00
1764 P. Miller, for a Tunker Society 8 00
1766 Mary Murdoch 13 33
" Abraham Mitchell 12 80
1767 Thomas Minshall 2 00
" John Morton, of Ridley 8 00
1771 James McCubbin 9 60
1771 / 1781 William Morris 13 33
1779 John Mitchell 16 00
1781 James Mease 8 00
" McClenachan and Moore 8 00
" Charles Miller 5 65
" Mifflin and Butler 8 00
" Allen Moore 2 00
" Dr. McCulloch 9 33
" James Milligan 3 00
" Archibald McSparran 3 00
" Joseph Musgrove 6 00
" Philip Moser 2 00
" George Meade 8 00
" William McMurtrie 4 00
" White Matlack 4 66
" Robert Morton 24 56
" John Marshall 4 00
" Thomas Murgatroyd 3 00
" Deborah Morris 6 00
" John Montgomery 4 00
" John Miller 4 00
1786 Bell McCallay 66
" John Mitchell 2 00
1806 John Miller 15 00
1815 George and Evan Morrison 50 00
1821 John Macauley 5 00

N.

1754 William Nicholson 8 00
1766 Frances Norton 9 37
1767 Salma Nifern 1 33
1779 John M. Nesbitt and Co. 21 66
1781 James Newport 2 00
" John Nancarrow 3 00
" Widow Norris 8 00
1785 Joseph North 2 00

O.

1763 Officers of the British Army, by Henry Harrison, Esq. 36 00
1781 James Oellers 4 00
" / 1787 George Ord 24 00
1781 John Oldden 4 00

P.

1756 Richard Parker 18 48
1757 Samuel Powell 2 66
1758 Jacob Pfister 2 93
1759 James Pellar 5 73
1760 Bartholomew Penrose 8 53
1762 Providence Township 13 73
" Jonathan Potts 1 00
" Pettit and Folwell 13 33
1766 Robert Parish 7 86
1767 Captain Joseph Potts 13 33
1769 Robert Pleasants 5 80
1770 / 1781 John Pringle 25 33
1771 Rowland Pritchard 8 00
1775 Evan Peters 10 00
1779 William Pollard 7 33
1781 Price and Snowden 5 00

1781	Isaac Penrose	3 00
"	Benjamin Paschall	8 00
"	Samuel Penrose	3 00
"	Derrick Peterson	2 00
"	James Potts	2 00
"	Jeremiah Parker	4 66
"	Thomas Palmer	2 00
"	William Poyntell	1 00
1785	William Paul	8 00
"	William Pritchard	2 00
"	John Peck	2 66
"	Beulah Paschall	13 33
1800	William Preston	13 33
1823	John Hare Powell	10 00

Q.

1781	Quarrier and Hunter	6 00

R.

1754, 1762	Joseph Richardson	24 00
1757	Christopher Robins	8 89
1758	John Rich, plasterer	13 33
1762	Samuel Richards	8 00
1763	Andrew Rambo	13 33
1764	Joseph Redman	15 46
"	Thomas Rose	13 33
1768	George Russell	13 33
1775	John Rickard	14 44
"	Edward Roberts	8 89
1781	Joseph Redman, Jr.	4 00
"	Charles Rooney	4 00
"	David Rittenhouse	4 00
"	William Roberts	2 00
"	George Reinhold	1 00
"	Widow Rhea	2 00
"	William Rickards	2 00
"	Charles Risk	1 06
1785	Robert Roberts	8 00
1786	Nathaniel Richardson	8 00
1788	Hannah Richardson	8 00
1793	Sarah Rhoads	8 00
1820	William Richie	5 00
1821	Charles Rogers	10 00

S.

1754	Joseph Saunders	13 33
"	Isaac Stretch	15 46
"	Joseph Stretch	14 40
1755, 1757	John Schweighauser	10 63
1756	John Sayre	11 86
"	Charles Stow, Jr.	14 40
"	Buckridge Sims	18 00
"	John Swift	18 00
"	Robert Strettell	20 26
1757	Joseph Shute	13 33
1759	Richard Swan	2 66
1762	John Shute	2 66
"	John Caspar Stoffer	5 33
"	Frederika Shullenberger	24 44
"	George Shultz	9 66
1766	Melchior Shultz	13 33
1772	Rev. Wm. Smith	26 20
1774	Peter Stretch	4 80
"	John Steinmetz	16 00
1781	Benjamin Shoemaker	24 00
1780	Joseph Stansbury	13 33
"	William Shirtliffe	8 00
1781, 1786	Thomas Shortall	2 33
1781	Woodrop Sims	4 00
"	Timothy Swan	3 00
"	Thomas Sheilds	3 00
"	Robert Stevenson	3 00
"	Robert Smith	2 00
"	Peter Sutter, Jr.	2 00
"	Richardson Sands	4 66
"	Caspar Singer	3 00
"	John Smith	4 00
"	Charles Syng	3 00
"	Lawrence Sickle	3 00
"	Samuel Shaw	3 00
"	Edward Styles	6 00
1782	William Sheaff	3 66
1785	William Sansom	13 33
"	William G. Smith	1 00
"	Sweetman and Rudolph	3 00
1786	Isaac Stroud	13 33
1787	Joseph Siddons	9 33
"	William Smith, M. D.	13 40
1788	James Starr	13 33
"	John Stevens	2 00
1824	Elizabeth Steadman	8 00

T.

1755	Thomas Thomas	2 66
1762	Charles Thompson	3 00
1763	John Turner (New York)	13 33
1767	George Taylor (Easton)	6 40
1772	Mary Thrasher	2 00
1777	Bartholomew Tool	9 00
1781	Robert Totten	8 00
"	William Turnbull	6 00
"	Joseph Turner, Jr.	4 00
1781	Amos Taylor	3 00
"	John Thompson	4 00
1786	Widow Tillbury	8 00
"	Joseph Tatem	8 00
"	Robert Taggart	1 33
"	Terrason, Brothers, and Co.	8 00
1787	Joseph Tatem	8 00

V.

1762	Paul Isaac Voto	15 46
1781	Charles Vanderen	6 00

W.

1753	Edmund Wooley	13 33
1754	Robert Wakely	4 26
1754, 1761	James White	6 60
1755, 1781	Samuel Wallace	18 40
1757	Joseph Williams	13 33
1761	Captain Henry Ward	13 33
"	Melchor, Waggoner, and Co.	12 00

1762	Andrew Waggoner	2 00
1770	Bryan Wilkinson	8 79
1774	Lewis Weiss	13 13
"	Jacob Winey	16 00
1775	West Nantmill Township	16 00
"	Henry Woodrow	21 69
1780	James Willson	24 66
"	Richard Wells	19 33
1781	John Woods	4 00
"	Reynold Wharton	4 00
"	Nicholas Waln	8 00
"	Peter Whiteside	9 33
"	William Wells	2 00
"	Bartholomew Wistar	4 00
"	Henry Wynkoop	4 00
"	Isaac Wikoff	6 00
"	Samuel Wetherill, Jr.	3 00
"	John Wood	6 00
"	Richard Wistar, Jr.	6 00
1781	Charles White	2 00
1785	Widow Warner	8 00
1786	James Whiteall	5 33
"	Francis and John West	26 66
1789	Jesse and Robert Waln	16 00
"	Willing, Morris, & Swanwick	16 00
"	Wharton and Lewis	1 33
1808	George Woelpper	5 00
	Y.	
1757	Harman Yerkes	12 22
1786	William Young	1 33
1809	Joshua White (Savannah)	17 06
1845	Robert West	5 00
	Z.	
1781 / 1785	Adam Zantzinger	14 00

FROM PERSONS UNKNOWN.

1754	$16 00	1810	20 00
1759	21 73	1811	20 00
1762	14 00	1812	42 00
1765	33 63	1813	40 00
1767	30 66	1814	25 00
1768	11 42	1815	20 00
1769	4 53	1816	30 00
1770	2 66	1817	20 00
1773	16 00	1818	20 00
1774	16 00	1819	20 00
1782	17 00	1820	25 00
1785	1 66	1829	40 00
1786	14 33	1830	32 69
1788	9 00	1842	5 00
1807	40 00	1846	10 00
1809	20 00		

From charity boxes kept in the Hospital, and at the houses of Managers and other friends of the Institution, and from visitors to the Hospital (in addition to the above credits), received from 1752 to 1845, the sum of $19,093 44

LEGACIES

Accidentally omitted in copying the list.

1775	Jacob Lewis, a ground-rent, value	$ 225 00
1848	Joseph Price	1000 00

DONATIONS

*For the special benefit of the Patients of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.**

	A.	
1848	Samuel C. Adams (bricks)	$10 00
"	Edward J. Axford	8 50
1851	"	10 00
1848	Thomas Allibone	5 00
"	Robert Adams	5 00
"	Henry Apple	2 00
"	George Abbott	1 00
"	Thomas Axworthy	1 00
1849	A. B. C.	1 00
1851	Samuel Allibone	10 00
	B.	
1848	Frederick Brown	20 00
"	William J. Boyd	5 00
"	H. S. Burr	2 00
"	John Burk	1 00
1849	J. Rhea Barton, M. D. (carriage worth)	350 00
"	H. N. Bostwick	20 00
"	Joseph D. Brown	50 00
1851	"	100 00
"	John A. Brown	100 00
"	Horatio N. Burroughs	20 00
	C.	
1848	Jasper Cope	15 00
1851	"	50 00
1848	Thomas P. Cope	10 00
1849	"	50 00
1851	"	100 00
1848	Robert Cornelius	10 00
"	Cornelius & Co.	8 00
"	C. Canby & Son (plumbing)	7 50
"	Hannah W. Collins	5 00
1851	"	25 00
1848	Craig & Bellas	5 00
1851	"	5 00
1848	H. Crawford	2 00
"	Cash	2 00
"	W. S. Chanley	1 00
	D.	
1848	Mordecai L. Dawson	25 00
1851	" "	50 00
1848	Thomas Davis (stone)	2 00
"	W. Drysdale	1 00
"	E. B. Darlington	1 00
1851	James Dundas	100 00
"	Benjamin J. Douglass	100 00
	E.	
1848	Robert Earp	25 00
"	Evans & Son (slating)	20 00
"	G. M. Elkinton	5 00
"	A. & J. R. Eckfelt	5 00
1851	Evan T. Ellis	30 00
"	Euston & Weer (stained glass)	30 00
	F.	
1848	John Farnum	100 00
1849	"	50 00
1851	"	100 00
1848	Finley & Co.	10 00
"	T. Firth	1 00
"	C. S. Folwell	1 00
"	Francis Foster	1 00
1849	"Friend to Libraries for the Insane"	25 00
1851	Alexander Fullerton	10 00
	G.	
1848	James R. Gemmill	10 00
1851	"	10 00
1848	Peter Glasgow (plastering)	10 00
"	John Gibson	5 00

* Principally to provide Reading-Rooms and Ward Libraries.

1848	Grigg & Elliott	5 00
"	J. B. Goddard	1 00
"	Margaret Gillespie	1 00
1851	John Grigg	25 00
"	James R. Greeves	20 00

H.

1848	John Hinckle	10 00
1851	"	10 00
1848	Jno. Harding, Jr.	5 00
1851	"	10 00
1848	Howell & Brothers	5 00
"	J. H. & W. B. Hart	5 00
"	Samuel P. Hancock	5 00
"	Hillary & Abbott (paint)	5 00
"	Robert Hansell (iron)	5 00
"	William Hildeburn	3 00
"	Robert Hough	1 00
"	Robert Hays	1 00
"	Esther Hales	1 00
"	A. M. Herkness	1 00
"	Hannah Hollowell	1 00
1849	Washington Hall	20 00
"	E. Henderson	10 91
1851	J. Pemberton Hutchinson	100 00
"	Hartley & Knight	10 00

J.

1848	Watson Jenks	10 00
"	Edward M. Jones (marble)	5 00
"	George Johnson	2 00
"	Robert Johnson	1 00
"	John Jones	1 00
"	James Jones	1 00
"	John Jordan	1 00
1851	Jacob P. Jones	30 00
"	Andrew M. Jones	30 00

K.

1842	John Kirkbride (Trees.)	40 00
1848	Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D.	50 00
1851	" "	50 00
1848	Ann J. Kirkbride	5 00
"	Joseph John Kirkbride	5 00
"	Dennis Kelly	5 00
1851	"	50 00
1848	William M. Kennedy	5 00
"	Hugh Kearney	1 00
"	W. D. Kelly	1 00

L.

1848	Littlefield & Shannon (locks)	25 00
1851	" " "	18 00
1848	Lawrence Lewis	20 00
"	Robert M. Lewis	20 00
"	James Lewis (masonry)	10 00
"	Edward Lyons (bricklaying)	10 00
"	John T. Lewis (lead)	8 00
1851	"	10 00
1848	William H. Love	2 00
"	Thomas Larkin	1 00
"	J. B. Lancaster	1 00
"	Margaret Little	1 00
"	Eliza Little	1 00
1851	Mordecai D. Lewis	50 00
"	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	30 00
"	Robert M. Lewis, Jr.	30 00
"	L. J. Levy	25 00

M.

1848	Morris, Tasker & Morris (hot-air furnace)	90 00
1851	Do. (hot-water apparatus)	500 00
1848	William G. Malin	30 00
"	Mitchell & Brother (lumber)	25 00
1851	" "	5 56
1848	Jacob G. Morris	20 00
1851	"	50 00
1848	Moyer & Hazzard	10 00
"	William L. Maddock	5 00
"	McAllister & Co.	5 00
"	J. McCrea	1 00
"	J. McCullough	1 00
"	C. Meyer	1 00
"	Anna McCalla	1 00
"	A. McElroy	1 00
"	J. B. Mitchell	1 00
"	Charles McCalla	1 00
1849	A. McDonough	6 50
1851	H. Pratt McKean	100 00
"	Hugh McIllvaine	30 00
"	James McIllvaine	30 00
"	P. McNeille & Co.	10 00

N.

1848	James S. Newbold	50 00
"	Margaret Niblock	3 00
"	Eliza J. Niblock	1 00
1851	William P. Newlin	10 00

O.

1849	"Old Patient"	3 12

P.

1848	Charles Perot	5 00
"	Wm. Price	1 00
"	R. Price	1 00
"	D. B. Paul	1 00
"	R. R. Porter	1 00
"	P. Powderly	1 00
"	Mary Potts	1 00
1849	W. Poyntell	10 00
1851	Casper W. Pennock, M. D.	50 00
"	Davis Pearson	30 00
"	Thomas H. Powers	10 00

Q.

1848	Edward Quinn	1 00

R.

1848	Solomon W. Roberts	100 00
1851	"	100 00
1848	Josiah Reeve (lumber)	12 00
"	Elizabeth Rowan	5 00
"	W. H. Richards	5 00
"	John Reilley	1 00
"	Alexander Russell	1 00
"	C. Rayner	1 00

1848	B. S. Reilley	1 00
"	Robert S. Reaney	1 00
1849	A "Restored Patient"	100 00
1851	Jonathan Richards	30 00
"	Richard Ronaldson	20 00
"	Roberts & Conrad	10 00
"	Richards & Brother (glass)	10 00
	S.	
1848	John Struthers	10 00
"	Townsend Sharpless	10 00
1851	"	30 00
1848	Thomas Snowden	10 00
"	John Sloan (carpentry)	10 00
"	Mary D. Sharpless	5 00
"	Stewart & Brother (tin)	5 00
"	Thomas Snyder (carpentry)	5 00
"	Oliver Spencer	3 00
"	N. D. Stiles	1 00
"	Charles Snow	1 00
"	James Slemons	1 00
"	Samuel Stevenson	1 00
"	Robert Stewart	1 00
"	W. Shaw	1 00
"	Ann Sweeny	1 00
"	A. G. Swartz	1 00
1849	G. Roberts Smith (lot of ground worth)	350 00
1851	Samuel Sloan (drawings)	30 00
"	William Struthers (marble)	25 00
"	D. Smith	1 00
	T.	
1848	James Turner	2 00
1848	John Thompson	1 00
"	T. S. Taylor	1 00
"	Margaret Thompson	1 00
	U.	
1849	Morris Underwood	10 00
	W.	
1848	Wetherill & Chandler (lumber)	15 00
"	George Woelpper	10 00
1851	"	25 00
1848	Josiah White	10 00
1849	"	20 00
1848	Edward Wilson	5 00
"	John Weigand	5 00
"	Samuel Wall	5 00
"	Mary Walker	2 00
"	Matthew Wilson	1 00
"	William Wood	1 00
"	Samuel Wentz	1 00
"	Peter Wright	1 00
"	P. Walker	1 00
"	W. Wilson	1 00
1851	Samuel & William Welsh	100 00
"	George B. Wood, M. D.	100 00
"	James A. Wright	10 00
"	David Woelpper	10 00
"	Isaac Williams	10 00
"	William Wollerton	8 43
"	J. Warrington	2 50
	Y.	
1848	Yarnall & Walton (hardware)	10 00

THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE PENN FAMILY.

Thomas and Richard Penn, sons of the distinguished founder of Pennsylvania, contributed (1762 to 1775) nearly $1500* to the purposes of this charity; and, further, by patent dated November 10, 1767, gave, to complete the Hospital square, a lot of ground, extending on Spruce Street, from 8th to 9th Streets, 396 feet, and southwards a depth of 107 feet on 8th and 9th Streets respectively. They likewise gave to the Hospital, by patent dated in 1769, a lot on Spruce Street, extending west from 9th Street, 198 feet, and southwardly in depth 107 feet to other land of the Hospital. Being part of the lot on which Portico Square is now built.

The Institution is also indebted† to a grandson of Wm. Penn for the statue which ornaments the lawn in front of the Hospital.

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* See page 108.

† See page 40.

THE LYING-IN CHARITY.

The fund on which this department of the Hospital was founded in the year 1807—the donation* of the First Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry —consisted of sixteen shares of the stock of the Bank of Pennsylvania; representing a capital of $6400, and yielding an average annual income of $456 50. More, however, than the whole of this fund, principal and interest, has been already expended upon the objects of the charity.

* See page 33.

IX.

DEPOSITS,

In the Treasury of the Hospital, of unclaimed funds, subject to the call of legal claimants.

1760	By Chief Justice Allen	£22	1*s.*	3*d.*	$	138 03
1766	" "	29	14	0		
1764	" Jacob Cooper					456 03
1768	" Joseph Fox					2500 53
1770	" Jacob Duchee					27 00
1783	" Joseph Crukshank					56 00
1786	" Thomas, Samuel, and Miers Fisher					85 33
1802	" Executors of Mordecai Lewis					193 60
1813	" William Dawson					79 89
1819	" Samuel R. Fisher					218 66
1826	" Joseph Warner					300 00
"	" Thomas Stewardson and John Ashley					865 06
1832	" Robert Ralston					191 20
1834	" Thomas Stewardson		3408	53		4410 18
1836	" "		1001	65		
1848	" J. P. Norris and J. R. Neff					376 76

X.

The following table exhibits the number of pay and poor patients, and the total number admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital in the City, and the average number maintained during each year from its foundation to 4th mo. (April) 26, 1851.

Admitted from Feb. 11th, 1752, to end of April, Year.	Pay.	Poor.	Total.	Average.
1753	24	40	64	9
1754	14	39	53	12
1755	13	60	73	17
1756	7	61	78	17
1757	13	68	81	17
1758	29	85	114	33
1759	25	102	127	34
1760	32	105	137	40
1761	40	113	153	45
1762	29	128	157	47
1763	46	194	240	73
1764	50	272	322	101
1765	45	261	306	111
1766	56	283	339	119
1767	38	307	345	120
1768	54	337	391	123
1769	32	353	385	110
1770	49	336	385	113
1771	44	338	382	118
1772	44	349	393	117
1773	46	315	361	105
1774	63	374	437	117
1775	60	361	421	105
1776	42	393	435	89
1777	109	268	377	67
1778	31	96	127	39
1779	16	107	123	36
1780	10	118	128	35
1781	18	103	121	35
1782	69	42	111	36
1783	83	23	106	37
1784	156	47	203	61
1785	133	35	168	51
1786	113	25	138	51
1787	108	30	138	54

Year.	Pay.	Poor.	Total.	Average.
1788	78	32	110	54
1789	49	28	77	47
1790	51	27	78	46
1791	73	32	105	52
1792	107	72	179	64
1793	87	63	150	63
1794	170	78	248	71
1795	107	67	174	72
1796	113	103	216	69
1797	114	89	203	75
1798	101	71	172	78
1799	60	66	126	74
1800	80	96	176	78
1801	106	70	176	85
1802	176	73	249	87
1803	217	87	304	114
1804	214	88	302	113
1805	231	89	320	103
1806	241	98	339	109
1807	338	115	453	129
1808	288	121	409	122
1809	419	141	560	158
1810	216	152	368	127
1811	281	171	452	138
1812	373	172	545	150
1813	376	145	521	161
1814	307	140	447	163
1815	235	159	394	147
1816	500	181	681	178
1817	483	201	684	200
1818	468	170	638	199
1819	474	243	717	214
1820	457	292	749	226
1821	414	286	700	208
1822	300	244	544	158
1823	346	342	688	170
1824	363	384	747	178
1825	353	391	744	177
1826	368	362	730	175
1827	416	383	809	183
1828	427	460	887	202
1829	492	658	1150	219
1830	455	675	1130	225
1831	506	616	1112	233
1832	552	587	1139	249
1833	455	587	1042	232
1834	394	589	983	228
1835	345	644	989	236

Year.	Pay.	Poor.	Total.	Average.
1836	390	615	1005	227
1837	382	592	974	213
1838	382	655	1037	202
1839	333	638	971	210
1840	290	660	950	215
1841	328	571	899	196
1842	321	503	824	106*
1843	328	577	805	93
1844	271	667	938	101
1845	267	688	955	102
1846	265	808	1073	114
1847	335	942	1277	127
1848	478	1068	1546	142
1849	526	1126	1652	148
1850	565	1250	1815	159
1851	467	1298	1765	158

Since the establishment of the Hospital in 1752, there have been admitted and treated, 51,116, of whom 29,863 were charity patients, supported at the expense of the Institution.

Of these 51,116 patients—

32394	have been	cured.
5695	"	relieved.
3990	"	removed by friends without material relief.
1247	"	discharged as disorderly and eloped.
1330	"	pregnant women safely delivered.
1249	"	infants born in the Hospital and discharged in health.
5089	have died.	
50994		
122	remain in the Hospital fourth mo. 26, 1851.	
51116		

In addition to those above enumerated, 15,258 persons were attended as *out patients*, and furnished with medicine at the expense of the Hospital. This was done during the years 1797 to 1817, when, in consequence of the establishment of institutions having this special object, the dispensary practice of the Hospital was discontinued.

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* This reduction in the average population of the Hospital was caused by the removal, in 1841, of more than 90 insane patients (mostly permanent boarders) to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane (situated in Philadelphia County about two miles west from the City) was opened for the reception of patients on the first day of the year 1841, since which time there have been admitted into it

Males.	Females.	Pay.	Poor.	Total.
1037	841	1412	466	1878

Of the whole number admitted have been discharged—

Cured	875
Much improved	140
Improved	241
Stationary	211
Died	181
	1648
Remain under treatment	230
Total,	1878

The following table exhibits the gradual increase in the number of insane patients in the Hospital, being the number under care at the close of each official year since it was opened.

At the close of the year					Average number during the year.
ending 4th mo. 24,	1841	there were	97	patients.	
"	1842	"	109	"	106
"	1843	"	135	"	120
"	1844	"	147	"	138
"	1845	"	158	"	154
"	1846	"	180	"	169
"	1847	"	188	"	172
"	1848	"	202	"	192
"	1849	"	208	"	202
"	1850	"	230	"	210
"	1851	"	230	"	216

The total number of patients treated for insanity in both branches of the Pennsylvania Hospital since its foundation, in 1752, is 6134.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

ELECTED BY THE CONTRIBUTORS.

At the 101*st election of Managers and Treasurer, held Fifth month 5th,* 1851, *the following gentlemen were elected:—*

MANAGERS.

LAWRENCE LEWIS,
WILLIAM B. FLING,
FREDERICK BROWN,
GEORGE STEWARDSON,
JAMES R. GREEVES,
JACOB G. MORRIS,
MORDECAI L. DAWSON,
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE,
JOHN FARNUM,
MORDECAI D. LEWIS,
WILLIAM BIDDLE,
JOHN M. WHITALL.

TREASURER.

JOHN T. LEWIS.

APPOINTED BY THE MANAGERS.

FOR THE HOSPITAL IN THE CITY.

PHYSICIANS.

GEORGE B. WOOD, M. D., WILLIAM PEPPER, M. D.,
WM. W. GERHARD, M. D.

SURGEONS.

GEORGE W. NORRIS, M. D., EDWARD PEACE, M. D.,
GEORGE FOX, M. D.

PHYSICIANS TO THE LYING-IN DEPARTMENT.

HUGH L. HODGE, M. D., JOSEPH CARSON, M. D.

RESIDENT PHYSICIANS.

WILLIAM HUNT, M. D., R. A. F. PENROSE, M. D.,
ADDINELL HEWSON, M. D.

STEWARD.

WILLIAM G. MALIN.

MATRON.

HARRIET P. SMITH.

APOTHECARY.

JOHN CONRAD, M. D.

CLERK AND LIBRARIAN.

JOHN F. MILLER.

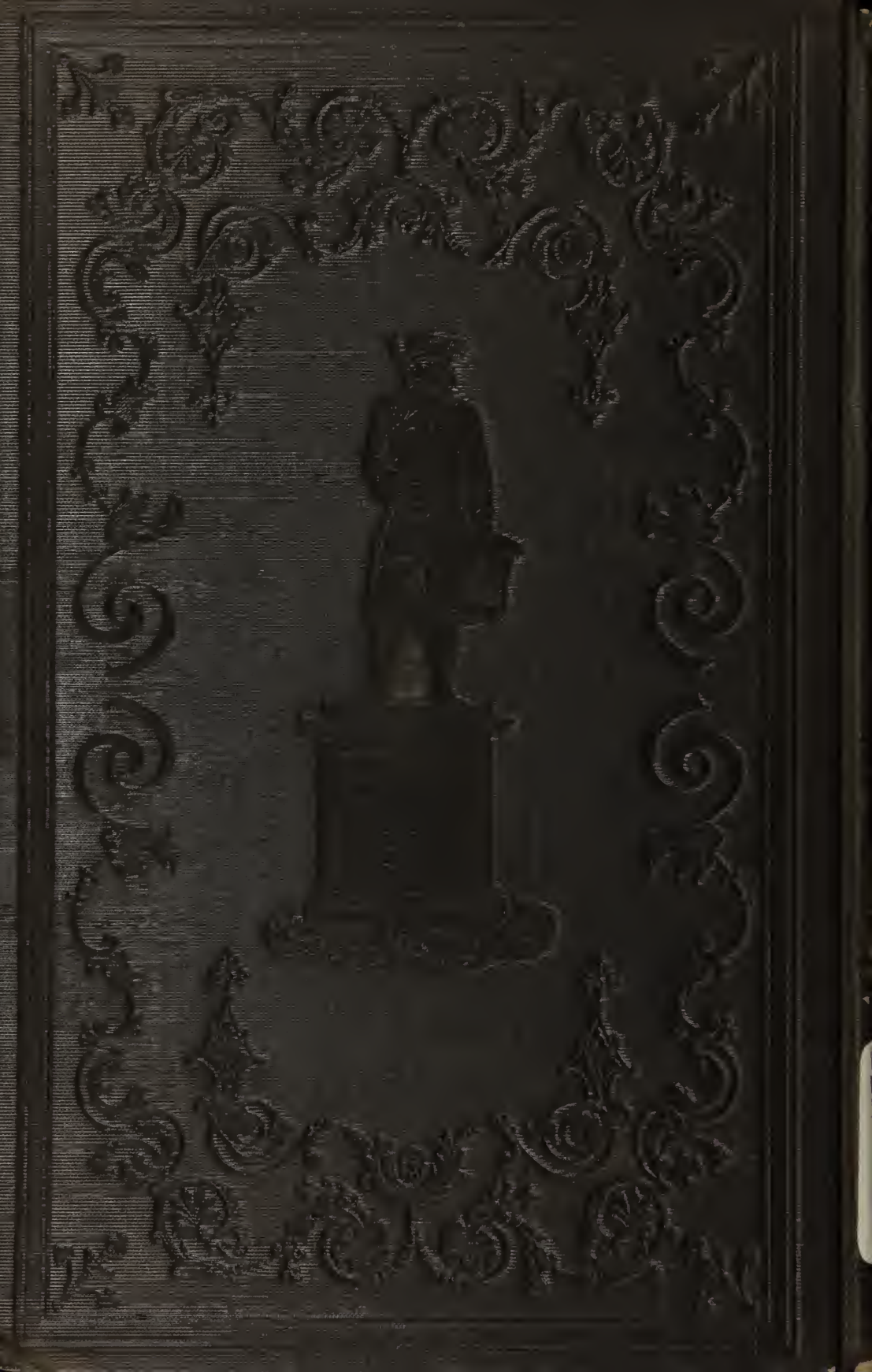
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

PHYSICIAN.
THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
J. EDWARDS LEE, M. D.

STEWARD.
JONATHAN RICHARDS.

MATRON.
MARGARET C. RICHARDS.

Contributions to this charity are received by John T. Lewis, Treasurer, or either of the Managers or Stewards.

Bequests should be made in the corporate name, To "THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL."